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# ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 20.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1060.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

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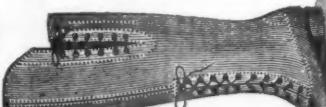
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The article of Lieut.-Col. Lazelle in your issue of Oct. 13th, relative to the Military School of Application at Leavenworth, treats most ably the subject of a higher education for Army officers. This is the first opportunity those outside of the Army have had of knowing what was being taught at this school. However, after reading I could not drive from my mind the impression that in some parts of the article there was half-concealed sarcasm as to the results that have been, or could be, accomplished by the school at Leavenworth as it is at present conducted. Others may have received the same impression, and if such was the intention of Col. Lazelle, he will lose many friends who would have supported him in most of the views that he has advanced.

Too often in the establishment of an institution of learning those who have had all the worry and anxiety, who have stood by the institution in its darkest hours, who have worked the hardest and borne the brunt of the fight, are forgotten, or their labors belittled and misconstrued, at a time when the capabilities of the institution are more fully known. How easy it is to create grand schemes and work magnificent results—on paper! How hard it is to deal with stern realities and from crude materials fashion and mould a thing that merits praise and future support! To those who have labored to establish this school and have in two years brought it to its present state, the warmest thanks should be extended not only by those branches most benefited, but by the whole Army.

When an institution of learning is established, its curriculum is created, and students, according to their tastes and capabilities, adapt themselves to the courses of study. The West Point course of study is one which the experience of more than a half century has shown to be the best, and young men who fail to reach its standard are rejected, their places being soon filled from the eager crowd of aspirants who wish to be educated at the Military Academy. At Fort Monroe, which is the only school in this country at all resembling the one at Leavenworth, the students are graduates of West Point, are already graded, hence it was easy to adopt the course of study to be pursued. At Leavenworth it was different. The students were already furnished, and it became necessary to create a course of study suited to these students. I imagine that the task was not an easy one, and do justice as far as possible to those students. Whatever may have been the purpose of the originators of this school, now that the school is working, the purpose must be a higher education of the officers of cavalry and infantry, and principally the lieutenants of those branches of the Service. By "higher education" is meant one beyond what they have been able to previously obtain, whatever their past opportunities, and at the same time fit them for their profession.

Who are these lieutenants? Graduates of the Military Academy, deserving non-commissioned officers who have been promoted, and men appointed from civil life. For the graduates of the Military Academy, it would be easy to adopt a course of study and a code of punishment for the indifferent and lazy; but to subject the other gentlemen, who have not had the advantages of West Point, to the same course, would be unfair and unwise. For the West Pointers only a purely military course should be pursued; and it would be of advantage to them if they were caused to review several of the studies they had at the Point, and receive practical as well as theoretical instruction in them.

In order that this school may receive the cordial support and assistance necessary to make it successful, it must be so conducted as to receive within its walls all officers, whatever their previous advantages. Otherwise there will be raised such a hue and cry against its favoritism as to seriously impair its efficiency, or perhaps, totally destroy it. In a few years that element which causes a portion of the course to smack of the English high school will disappear—will be brought to a higher level; and, as this element disappears, the standard of the school will be raised, until finally one will be established that will "reflect in theory and practice advanced military ideas as regards cavalry and

infantry." But the school must receive the assistance of those boards that examine applicants for admission to the Army, and no applicant should be accepted who has not a thorough English high school education; all doubt should be removed by a rigid examination; then the "Army English High School" at Leavenworth would cease to exist.

Why not abolish these boards of examination, and send the applicants to this school to be examined for admission? Each one admitted will, sooner or later, find his way there; and it seems that it would be exceedingly proper for this school to be the judge, in order that those features which are now, in the minds of many, detracting from its successful operation, might be completely eliminated, and in no other way could this end be accomplished as easily and thoroughly.

As to the studies to be pursued there will always be a difference of opinion. In some studies an officer must qualify himself. Tactics and regulations are two of these. It is his duty to do so, and it would seem that since questions relating to them are continually coming before him for decision, his own pride would cause him to be thoroughly posted. An officer to retain the respect of his men, and in trying moments command trustfulness and obedience, must at all times show them that he is their superior. This is accomplished in the daily intercourse by an honest and impartial administration of company affairs, and by deciding truthfully, intelligently and satisfactorily those questions that non-commissioned officers and privates are ever bringing before him.

Each officer fills the position of an instructor and guide. He is supposed to have sufficient education to fill such a position, his men look up to him as filling it, and when by evasion, negligence, or other manner detrimental to himself, he forfeits the respect due from his men and becomes an object of ridicule, he is "a laborer unworthy of his hire" and should be removed.

An officer may post himself in law to the extent of a proper understanding of Garrison Courts-martial and the ordinary cases that come before General Courts-martial, but his researches will not be sufficiently extended for the finer cases of General Courts-martial, or to be thoroughly posted as to his rights in conflicts between civil and military authorities. This knowledge may come with years, but often it is the young officer who has need of it and who suffers for its absence. In this country there is ever held up before us the principle that the military is subservient to the civil authority. With this principle in view all laws relating to the Army are passed, and all laws regarding civil matters, where it is possible that the Army might be used, are so protected by clauses that the military authority cannot be invoked save as a last resort. A thorough knowledge of all laws relating to the Army should be exacted of every officer, for upon the proper observance of them depends much of the good will that may be extended to the Army in the future. Many people will tell you that the ablest Judge Advocate of the Army should be stationed at Leavenworth, there to give these young men the benefit of his experience and knowledge, and to make the course of law, which should comprise international, constitutional and military, interesting and instructive.

Those who have had experience in such matters say that instruction in route sketching and topography is of little value unless practical. Indeed, the theory is so easy that proper attention is not given, and when the officer comes to apply his knowledge, he finds himself at loss, and his work is poor and unsatisfactory until experience teaches him what the school should have.

Military signalling should not be carried farther than to teach the principles and the instruments used. This will impart an idea of that branch of the profession, but any extended instruction would be time thrown away, for the small details are as soon forgotten as learned.

In the art and science of war the elementary principles should form the beginning. Those to be instructed are infants in warfare, hence should begin with the alphabet. Possibly there may be some great minds that will find fault with such a course, as they would prefer to improve upon the strategy and tactics of Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Sherman, etc. Such minds are the very ones that require elementary instruction. Those called upon to decide as to studies have far from an enviable position, and it is but just to suppose that they have the good of the school at heart, and in their work extend to them the greatest patience.

The question of instruction has, no doubt, been a trying one, and much feeling has been caused by the use of men junior in rank to the students. Should it continue necessary to use junior officers for instruction, would it not be well to excuse them from all duty save that incident to their positions as instructors? This would remove them from official contact with their superiors except in the section room, and would do away with a great deal of feeling that now exists; but no matter who are the instructors or what their rank, there will always be some fault finding.

Till the appearance of Col. Lazelle's article little was known outside the Army about this school, and that too, by people who watch the movements of the Army and are its well-wishers. The lack of correct knowledge as to the customs and usages of the Army among classes that you think would possess better information, is surprising, and much of the criticism adverse to the Army is due to this ignorance. The detailing of officers at colleges in different States is the sowing of seed that will bear good fruit in years to come, when the students of the schools have become the men that control the affairs of the country. Officers receiving such details should be men of the highest worth and integrity and great care should be exercised in their selection.

A proper discussion of our military affairs, in order that true knowledge may be given and received, can result only in good, and a history of the Leavenworth school, written in an unbiased manner by one closely connected with the institution, giving all the causes that have led to the formation of the school as it at present stands, will prove interesting and instructive, and will silence many of the queries that are now being made by the general public, to whom the whole subject almost is a matter of guess work.

## A PLAIN CITIZEN.

### BALACLAVA.

For very many extraordinary, even strange and unexampled incidents, this battle stands alone. It was fought almost exclusively by cavalry and artillery; the scene was an amphitheatre, and it had for spectators very many officers and men of the armies of four nations.

My object, at present, is simply a partial description of one cavalry charge, that of the "three hundred," as the English speak of it.

General Ryloff, commander of about 3,400 cavalry, is represented as formed in a "mass;" the author, although indulging in a minuteness of detail—as to the Allies—which none other in this world has equalled, is very unsatisfactory as to the Russian formation; and the drawing represents a great solid square; a close column of regiments could not have given the great depth ascribed to this mass or column. There was also a deployment, as of two wings joining the front line of the column. The Russian mass advanced down the slope straight toward the British cavalry, and at a trot. General Scarlett had only time to get absolutely in hand three squadrons, Greys and Inniskillings; but it was conjectured that the deliberation of their formation so impressed the Russians as to cause them to halt. Then, for fear of their renewed and irresistible advance—such mass, and down hill—Scarlett hastily sounded the charge!

There was thus an unusual length to this charge; and so the usual spread of the files was the greater, but they were enormously outflanked by the enemy, and it seems that from this circumstance men were instinctively led to give freer scope to the impulses which tended to a prolongation of front—the two ranks which began the advance were converted by degrees into one.\*

Thus, General Scarlett, his adjutant, bugler, and trumpeter, 50 yards in front of their line, plunged into the mass of enemies; these shrinking and managing to admit their foes between files, thus escaping the direct shock; but Elliott, the adjutant, killed, as he passed, a Russian commander in front of his line. The "three hundred," in one rank, of course, closely followed, and drove their way into the column.

It should be told that the Russians were clad in great coats and caps of so thick cloth as to resist cuts, and, in a great measure, even points.

When the "three hundred" were swallowed up in this great mass, of course they were no longer in any military order; but in squads, by threes, or twos, as it happened. For eight long minutes they worked their way in the great column, gradually beginning to heave, to work back a little—then to disintegrate; finally just the three hundred were emerging at the rear, charges on the wings, and into the mass, by other squadrons of the brigade, completed the rout of 3,400 Russian cavalry, which the "three hundred," in single rank, had much more than begun.

P. Sr. G. C.

\* Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," Vol. 2, p. 448.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., has rejoined at Omaha from a trip to Ft. Sidney, Nebraska, and goes to Chicago temporarily under orders from Gen. Schofield.

CAPT. J. S. Brisbin, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, was at St. Paul, a few days ago.

THE Pioneer Press, referring to the recent detail of Lieutenant James Brennan, 7th U. S. Infantry, to recruiting duty, at Syracuse, N. Y., says: "The detail will be especially pleasant to Mrs. Brennan, whose home, Utica, is but a short distance by rail from Syracuse."

CAPT. George G. Greenough, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

GEN. A. V. Kantz, U. S. A., lately returned from Europe, has returned to San Francisco, and been warmly welcomed back by many friends on the Pacific Coast.

CAPT. J. H. Gageby, 3d U. S. Infantry, and family, are wintering in New Orleans.

REAR Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor and daughter, are spending a few weeks at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., will remain at Fort McHenry, Md., over the Christmas holidays, and if well enough will go to St. Augustine towards the end of January.

LETTERS received this week in New York, from Major General Hancock's party, en route to the Pacific Coast, indicate a pleasant trip, and that already the change of air has dissipated the lingering remains of the General's recent indisposition.

MAJOR C. B. Throckmorton, 2d U. S. Artillery, expected to start, the latter part of this week, from Fort Adams for Washington Barracks, D. C. The 4th U. S. Artillery, while congratulating Major Throckmorton upon his promotion, regrets to lose so valuable an officer.

As we surmised last week, Captain John Egan, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, has succeeded Major Throckmorton, at Fort Adams, as commander of the Light Battery, and Captain G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, goes from Fort Adams to Fort Warren to command Captain Egan's late battery. These changes make Captain J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, the commander at Fort Warren.

CAPT. J. L. Tiernon, 3d U. S. Artillery, and troops, arrived safe and sound, the latter part of this week, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from their summer camp tour at Atlanta. The Barrancas garrison now consists of Captains J. L. Tiernon, Lewis Smith and J. B. Burbank, Lieuts. H. R. Lemly, J. R. Williams, Chas. Humphreys, J. B. Eaton, C. A. Bennett and Ira A. Haynes, and Drs. W. W. Gray and Theodore Artaud.

SAN Antonio rejoices at present in having in its midst a goodly number of cavalry officers, including Colonels Elmer Otis and Sweitzer, Aides-de-Camp Dorst and Rogers, Captains Foote, Farnsworth and Boyd, and Lieutenants Hickey, Godwin, Williams, Lester, Gaston and Shunk. General Mackenzie, though not now of the Cavalry, is so much identified with that arm, that he too may be reckoned in the number.

CAPT. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., has rejoined at Whipple Barracks, A. T., from a trip South.

LIEUT. A. M. Raphael, U. S. A., is residing at Zacatecas, Mexico.

CAPT. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., and relieved Capt. C. A. Allgood of the duties of Post Quartermaster.

LIEUT. John Whitney, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Sully, is staying at 413 West 73d street, New York City.

CAPTAIN C. S. Roberts, 17th Infantry, of General Crook's staff, has gone to Texas with Mrs. Roberts, who visits relatives there.

THE remains of Lieut. Isaac O. Shelby, 16th U. S. Inf., who died at Fort Concho, Texas, last summer, were interred in the Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington, Iowa, on Nov. 30. Services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Salter and Rev. Buss. Mrs. Shelby and children are in Burlington, stopping at the residence of the mother of the late Lieut. Shelby.

GENERAL Mackenzie has appointed Lieut. Alex. Rodgers, 4th Cavalry, A. D. C., supervisor of target practice in the Department of Texas, in succession to Captain Russell, who accompanied Gen. Augu. to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. Emerson Griffith, 13th U. S. Infantry, has changed base from Fort Stanton to Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

THE Norfolk Landmark says Mr. L. N. C. Cole, chief clerk in the Equipment Department, has been suspended by the order of Commodore Mayo. Mr. George A. White is acting as chief clerk in the absence of Mr. Cole.

SURGEON General Robert Murray, U. S. A., paid a visit to old friends at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., this week.

MAJOR Kinzie Bates, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bates were expected to come East this week from Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

CAPTAIN J. B. Nixon, 34th U. S. Infantry, on a long leave from Fort Elliott, Texas, winters, with his family, at Woodside, Long Island.

MEDICAL Inspector David Kindleberger, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

MAJOR J. R. Myrick, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week, from a trip to Fort Pembina.

LIEUT. S. W. Taylor, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, on Thursday, from a brief vacation.

GENERAL George H. Ford, a New Haven jeweller, has received an order for a massive gold chronograph time-piece, of elaborate design and finish, for King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands.

PATRIMONIAL G. W. Candee, U. S. A., has been appointed by Maj. Gen. Schofield to receive contributions from the troops in the Division of the Missouri towards the completion of the Pedestal for the Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island.

THE address of Capt. W. E. Kingsbury, 11th U. S. Inf., on leave from Camp Poplar River, Montana, is Astor House, New York City.

LIEUT. Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, and Mrs. Romeyn, will spend the Christmas holidays in Michigan.

COLONEL J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., still remains at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, waiting until Mrs. Coppinger and infant are strong enough to bear the fatigues of a move.

GENERAL THOS. H. Ruger, U. S. A., has arrived East to spend the Christmas holidays.

THE veteran Captain Frederick Fuger, 4th Artillery, is now the senior 1st lieutenant of his regiment. We had hoped ere this to have had the pleasure of announcing his appointment to one of the existing vacancies in the Quarter-master's Department.

CAPTAIN W. C. Beach, 11th Infantry, and bride, will join at Governor's Island, N. Y., towards the end of December.

CAPTAIN J. W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is still located at Hot Springs, Arkansas, superintending the construction of the Army and Navy Hospital there.

GENERAL J. J. Dana, U. S. A., returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from Washington on a few days' leave.

COLONEL Alex. Piper, U. S. A., is still detained East by private business, but will rejoin at St. Augustine, Fla., towards the end of December.

DOCTOR Chas. M. Gandy, U. S. A., late of Fort Columbus, and now post surgeon at Fort Brady, Mich., has been commissioned an assistant surgeon to date from December 3.

GENERAL F. T. Dent, U. S. A., retired, is expected to make St. Augustine, Fla., his permanent place of abode.

UNDER the workings of the compulsory retirement law it has taken General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., but a little over a year to rise from lieutenant-colonel to colonel, and Colonel L. L. Langdon a little over four years to rise from major to lieutenant-colonel.

WILLIAM SHERMAN, son of General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., preparing for the priesthood at St. Louis, made his first appearance before a congregation at St. Francis Xavier's Church in that city on Dec. 8, assisting in the ceremony of solemn high mass.

LIEUT. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has rejoined at Willet's Point, N. Y., from an extended sick leave.

CAPTAIN G. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, is spending the winter at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE Portland (Ore.) Standard says: Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., is in the city, the guest of Ben Holladay, on Third and Stark. The old General was here the last time about seventeen years ago, and he says that "things have changed about the place" since then. He was stationed at Fort Vancouver in 1852, and built the wharves and many of the buildings which are now standing. He has a vivid recollection of the good old times of military life of thirty years ago on this coast with the soldiers, many of whom have become world-renowned. He is to remain in town a few weeks before retiring, as it is not likely that he will come this way again, and he wants to take a good look at what formerly was a howling wilderness, but now thriving cities, towns, and blooming fields.

ASST. ENGINEER Frank H. Eldridge, U. S. Navy, was married on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 p. m., in Fulton, N. Y., to Miss Lucy Ramsden, daughter of David Ramsden, Esq., of that city, the Rev. J. C. B. Beaubien, rector of Zion Church, officiating. The best man was Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., and the ushers were Messrs. John and Wilbur Eldridge, brothers of the groom, and John and Harold Bacchus, cousins of the bride. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was dressed in white satin, with full court train, trimmed with point lace; her ornaments were diamonds. The groom and best man wore full dress naval uniform. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, during which an elegant collation, prepared by Wood of Syracuse, was served. At 6 o'clock the happy pair started on a trip to Washington, New York, and the West. At its termination they will locate at Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Eldridge is on duty at the State University. They received universal expressions of good wishes, and three hearty cheers were given for the bride and groom as a last good-bye. Dancing, which had begun before the departure of the bridal party, was kept up till a late hour. A large number of society people came from Syracuse by special train, and many friends from Oswego and Fulton were present at the ceremony and reception. The presents were numerous and elegant, and the floral decorations at the church and residence reflected credit upon the ladies who prepared them as a token of esteem for the bride.

ASST. SURGEON W. F. Carter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carter, will remain in Richmond, Va., over the Christmas holidays, and join at Little Rock Barracks some time in January.

AMONG recent visitors registered at the Alhambra, Granada, Spain, are Rear-Admiral C. H. Baldwin, Commander W. R. Bridgeman, Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, Lieut.-Commander Geo. A. Converse, Captain Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., Chief Engineer W. S. Smith, Lieut. Webster Doty, and P. A. Paymaster Speel, U. S. N., who arrived there from Malaga.

MR. J. B. Jackson, Naval Cadet, U. S. N., has been appointed gunner of the Flagship *Lancaster*, vice Devlan, detached and ordered home in charge of sick and prisoners.

COLONEL Richard I. Dodge, U. S. A., has written to the Humane Association of Washington, calling attention to the wholesale destruction of buffalo going on in the Territories. Smoking is positively prohibited.

and recommending that Congress pass a game law and direct the Army to enforce it.

On Friday, December 4, General Sherman visited Jefferson Barracks and participated in a lunch given by Colonel and Mrs. Brackett. Madames Blaisdell, Mills, Erwin, Miss O'Connell, and Colonel Tourtellotte made up the party.

COMMANDER William Gibson, U. S. N., arrived in New York, from Liverpool, on the *Celtic*, on Sunday last.

MAJOR W. H. Clapp, U. S. A., is expected in Washington next week, to give testimony before the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry.

LADY Rose, wife of Sir John Rose and sister of Commodore William G. Temple, U. S. N., died recently in London.

PASSED Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, U. S. N., and bride, will spend the winter at Naples, Italy.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., to Miss Nellie Sloan, daughter of the Hon. Geo. B. Sloan, of Oswego, N. Y.

COMMANDOR J. Young, U. S. Navy, registered at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

MRS. Dyer, wife of Adjutant A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., will spend the greater portion of the winter in New York.

GENERAL H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., has resumed command at Willet's Point, New York Harbor.

CAPTAIN Alfred Morton, 9th Infantry, of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, will visit friends in the East in January to remain until the beginning of summer.

LIEUT. J. B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is expected to join his troop at some time this month.

THERE are three Captains of Infantry now in service whose commissions as such date over twenty years ago. Daingerfield Parker, 3d, October 20, 1863; C. C. Rawl, 7th, November 4, 1863; and James S. Casey, 5th, December 1, 1863.

LIEUT. James Parker, 4th Cavalry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Wingate, N. M., from leave, next week.

CAPTAIN Lemuel A. Abbott, 6th Cavalry, for some time past on sick leave from Fort Lowell, A. T., goes to Fort Leavenworth for examination by the Retiring Board, presided over by General Augur.

LIEUT. W. H. Cowles, 16th Infantry, will leave Texas early in January for the North, to remain until early in the summer.

QUARTERMASTER G. C. Smith, U. S. A., and Lieutenants J. Q. Adams and G. B. Backus, 1st Cavalry, assembled at Portland, this week, to make their arrangements to visit southern Oregon to purchase horses and mules for service in the Department of the Columbia.

LIEUTENANT Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Adjutant of the Engineer Battalion, with station at Willet's Point.

PAT INSPECTOR A. J. Clark, U. S. N., registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. B. Parke, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., is spending it between Washington, D. C., and Parkersburg, Pennsylvania.

UNDER the management of Lieut. George H. Peters, U. S. N., assistant librarian to Prof. Soley, at the Navy Department, the library has assumed a look of marked improvement. Large quantities of new books have arrived from England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, and various other countries on the Continent. The once meagrely supplied shelves now look full and well cared for, and a complete system of cataloguing has been adopted.

THE Omaha Herald says: "Our people will regret to learn that that young, able and popular officer, Assistant Surgeon Richards S. Barnett, U. S. A., has been taken to the Government insane asylum for treatment. While stationed at Omaha as attending surgeon, Dr. Barnett resided for some time with General Crook, with whom he was a great favorite. He was always in poor health, but nobody imagined that such a terrible misfortune awaited him.

THE Arizona Miner says: "Lieut. Reynolds arrived at Whipple Nov. 29, enfeebled but not in danger. He was found at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and recovered consciousness the following day. He was 57 hours without food and 48 hours without water, and without hat or coat during the longest interval. There is no danger to be apprehended and everyone is rejoiced at the outcome, the Lieut. being a universal favorite." We presume this refers to Lieutenant Bainbridge Reynolds, Adjutant 3rd Cavalry, but have no knowledge of the particulars of the occurrence referred to in the above paragraph.

THE Vancouver Independent of Nov. 29, says: Col. John Moore, Medical Dept., with his family left on Tuesday for San Francisco. Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., Fort Canby registered at headquarters on Monday. Dr. J. C. McKee, sail from San Francisco to-day. Sullivan's opera of "Patience" is being rehearsed by the musical people at the garrison, and a rare treat may be expected when it is given.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World writes: "Mrs. Logan, who has been visiting her son who is a fourth-class man at West Point, was telling me something of the discipline at that institution. Considering that these are exactly 5,000 rules, any one of which if broken gives a boy a demerit, it seems almost marvellous that they are not all expelled. Young Logan received a demerit for coming out of his room while fastening the upper button of his coat. His room-mate received a demerit for leaving in his room a chair by the window instead of by the table, with the legs of the chair at an exact distance from those of the table. Smoking is positively prohibited."

LIEUT. G. P. Cotton, 1st U. S. Artillery, injured recently at the Presidio of San Francisco while at battery drill, is out on crutches, but it will be some weeks yet before he can resume active duty.

CAPT. Mason Carter, 5th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

The declaration in the case of Gen. Wm. Myers, U. S. A., against Daniel Vermilye for slander, was filed Dec. 5. There is nothing new alleged in the document not already made public.

GEN. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., visited Gen. Terry at Fort Snelling a few days ago on his way East from Helena to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUT. W. Y. Stamper, 21st U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, reported to Gen. Shafter in New York this week and early in January will accompany recruits to Vancouver Barracks and there join his regiment.

LIEUT. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, will start East from Fort Meade next week to remain until March, 1884.

CAPT. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, of Gen. Augur's staff, was expected in New York city this week.

COL. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., paid a hasty visit to New York this week.

CAPT. C. O. Bradley, 20th Infantry, and Mrs. Bradley, lately in New York, are visiting friends at Kansas City, and go from there to Fort Leavenworth.

In the Washington papers we find the following items of news reported:

Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the Lieutenant General of the Army, will receive on Tuesdays. She was at home last Tuesday. Surgeon-General Murray and family are at the Ebbitt House. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler have taken the house on I street, formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Mason. Engineer and Mrs. Hawley are at 1525 Connecticut avenue, but expect to go into their new house on Dupont Circle, soon after Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, of Cincinnati, have taken General Perry's house on I street near 20th street. Professor Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, has been elected President of the Political Economy Association. Mrs. Sherman, wife of General Sherman, has organized a club in St. Louis, "for the study of philosophy from a Roman Catholic standpoint." Amongst the toasts at the banquet of the Mexican Veterans were: "The Navy of the United States," responded by Rear Admiral Almy, U. S. N.; "Our Army," by General Van Vliet; "Mexico, Our Sister Republic," by Senator May; "Our Dead Commanders and Comrades of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps," by Senator Williams; and "The Congress of the United States," by Senator Coquillat. Senator Logan called attention to the sad accident to Charles Herbert, a gunner in Haenemann's Artillery, while firing the salute, and requested assistance for his family. Major and Mrs. Goodloe will spend the winter with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Beck, of Kentucky, on Massachusetts avenue. On Wednesday evening Adj't. General Drum gave a dinner party in honor of Surgeon General Murray. Mrs. Adams is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Mason, on Hillier avenue. Commander Quackenbush and family are at the Hamilton for the winter. Lieut. C. F. Norton, U. S. N., under orders to Chester, Pa., is stopping at the Ebbitt. Capt. Warren C. Beach, U. S. A., and bride, are at the Ebbitt House. Among the veterans of the Mexican war presented to the President on Friday was Colonel Sam C. Reid, who was a private in the celebrated scouting company of Texas Rangers, commanded by Capt. Ben McCullough, of Col. Jack Hays's regiment. Col. Reid is well known as the son of the commander of the brig General Armstrong, who fought the British fleet at Fayal in 1814, and who designed the present form of the American flag as adopted by Congress in 1818. General and Mrs. Hazen remain in their beautiful home on K street, where Mrs. Hazen receives on Tuesdays. The wedding of Miss Lucy Scott and Lieut. Barrington K. West, 5th Cavalry, is announced to take place at Lexington, Ky., December 11. The Misses McKeever have not yet returned from New York. Mr. Robert Eiden Lewis, of the U. S. Signal Office, son of the late Capt. R. F. Lewis, of the Navy, will be married, December 19, to Mamie, daughter of Thomas Cromwell. The Literary Society will have its first meeting for this season, at Gen. Alvord's residence, on the 15th inst. Vice Admiral William Gore-Jones, R. N., who was the naval attaché of the English Legation here for six years, expects to make a visit to this country for the purpose of renewing his old friendships made while residing in this city.

GEN. S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

GEN. D. B. McKibbin, U. S. A., in attendance upon the Court-martial at Fort Snelling in the case of Capt. McKibbin, was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel during his stay in St. Paul.

COL. A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at San Antonio, Florida.

LIEUT. R. N. Getty, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately stopping at Fort Leavenworth, en route from Fort Garland, Col., on leave, started East from the former post this week.

SURGEON E. P. Volumn, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of the week from a short leave.

The Ex-Army and Navy Society began a series of readings of Army reminiscences by members at Cincinnati, Dec. 6. Ex-Gov. J. D. Cox read a paper on the organization of troops at Camp Dennison in 1861. Among those present was Ex-President Hayes.

RECENTLY there was filed in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia a bill for divorce for John Johnson agt. Eliza H. Johnson. Plaintiff states that he is an ordinance sergeant in the U. S. Army, for the past five years stationed at Fort Foote, and charges his wife with deserting him after he had slipped and injured his hip so as to confine him to his bed for two months.

The San Francisco Report of Dec. 1 says:

Lieut. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department, was in the city on Wednesday. Gen. Pope arrived in the city on Thursday. He will probably take up his residence at the Presidio, as he wishes to live at the real Army Headquarters. The many friends of Pay Director Edward G. Doran were pained to hear of his death at Nice, October 31. His long term of service on this coast had made him a wide circle of acquaintances. Rear Admiral Poole Crosby arrived in this city, with his wife, on the Arabic, and left for the East yesterday. Paymaster Underdown arrived from the Asiatic station this week, and went East on Thursday. Midshipman Hubbard left for the East on Thursday.

An important General Court Martial sat at Fort Leavenworth this week. Colonel Black, from Fort Union, being president, and members from distant posts, Lieut. Colonel Lazelle from Fort Craig, Lieut. Colonel Layton from Fort Hays, Paymaster Tucker from Santa Fe, Major Bates from Fort Gibeon, and Major Bentee from Fort Riley. Captain Loud of Fort Riley attended to the duties of Judge Advocate.

"GATH," writing of General Sheridan, in the New York Tribune, says:

I can also say of Sheridan that he was, in his treatment of the newspaper press in the war, a gentle spirit. Instead of thinking that men who were sent to the war to write were necessarily marauders and intruders, he took the philosophic view that they had no choice in the matter, and, therefore, when some poor, needy, half fed boy came to his side and said: "General, may I ask you a question?" Sheridan, with the genial spirit of an Irish fellow who had once been needy himself, replied: "Yes, my son. Keep faith with me and I will tell you all I know." I remember sitting at his side on one of the greatest occasions of my life when I said to him: "General, you have won a great victory. I know it by the number of prisoners I have seen on the road. If you will give me something worth going to New York for, I will start from this place to-night and describe this battle." With out much apparent interest in what I was going to do, but chiefly out of a kind spirit, Sheridan took out his map, showed me where I was, and what had happened. Said I: "How many men did the Fifth Corps have when it reported to you?" For the only time in the narrative he hesitated and said: "You are not to print the number of men, because we may have a great deal of war yet to go through. But I will tell you for your information privately; the Fifth Corps had 10,000 men."

LIEUT. T. H. Capron, 9th Infantry, of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, was expected in Omaha this week on a short visit.

MRS. J. J. Clague, wife of Capt. J. J. Clague, Subsistence Dept., U. S. N., is spending the winter in Washington.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "It has been reported that on account of very urgent personal appeals which have been made to General Logan, that Senator would not renew his opposition to the Fitz-John Porter Bill. Upon being asked, however, General Logan said that he had not changed his views, and that he should oppose the bill as earnestly as ever. There is no question that the bill will pass the House, and General Porter's friends are much more confident of success in the Senate than they ever have been."

THE Apache Rocket, of November 30, has the following Fort Davis items:

Lts. Eggleston and Cowles returned to Pena Colorado Tuesday. Lieut. M. M. Maxon and family returned last Wednesday. Lieut. Beck and sons, Jack and Will, came in from Viejo to spend Thanksgiving. Lieuts. Ward, McFarland, Finley, and Shipp, returned Tuesday evening from their hunt. They were quite successful, and enjoyed themselves immensely. The party given by Mrs. Beck Wednesday evening in honor of her daughter Mamie's sixteenth birthday, was one of the pleasantest affairs that have occurred at the post for a long time. The Grierson boys, Harry and George, who were out hunting for four or five days, brought in three deer and three antelope. Master Harry killed two antelope at one shot.

GEN. Amos Webster, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, has tendered his resignation as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia to the Secretary of War.

MAJOR-GEN. Hancock and party, on their way to Utah and the Pacific Coast, arrived at Omaha Oct. 6. Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Dandy, Col. Taylor, and Lieuts. Sladen and Howard, aides-de-camp, met the party at the railroad depot and heartily welcomed them to Omaha, and did everything in their power to make their short stay agreeable. To an inquiring reporter Gen. Hancock said: "I crossed in '58 on horseback, and thirteen years ago I travelled by rail as far as Corinne and went into Montana. Our trip is wholly for recreation. We intend stopping over a few days at Salt Lake City, en route to San Francisco, and shall return by the Southern Pacific route unless I am called back." The General spoke of meeting at Omaha an old friend, Mr. John Heth, with whom he became acquainted through his brother at Fort Kearney in the early days.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, 10th Infantry, took temporary charge of the Quartermaster's Office at Buffalo this week, during the absence of Quartermaster L. C. Forsyth, on leave in Washington.

LIEUT. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Artillery, accompanied by his mother, left Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of the week, to be absent about six weeks.

COLONEL John Moore, U. S. A., and family have been hospitably welcomed to San Francisco, their new place of abode.

LIEUT. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is on his way East to spend the Christmas holidays.

COLONEL A. M. Randolph, U. S. A., is spending a short period in San Francisco.

MAJOR John I. Rodgers, 1st Artillery, has temporarily joined at the Presidio of San Francisco until a permanent station is assigned him.

LIEUT. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kingman have returned to Omaha from a trip to Cheyenne, Denver, and Fort D. A. Russell.

The Supreme Court, Dec. 10, rendered a decision in favor of Jefferson Davis in the suit of Stephen P. Ellis and others against him. The parties who brought the suit are the collateral heirs of Sarah Ann Dorsey, who, at her death, left considerable real estate and personal property to Mr. Davis. They sued Mr. Davis to recover possession of the property. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court below in favor of Mr. Davis.

Our Newport correspondent gives the particulars of the accident to Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fourth Artillery, which resulted in a dislocated shoulder and hip. His friends will be glad to know that the fear that he had received internal injuries proved groundless, and no doubt is expressed as to his recovery.

LIEUT. J. W. Danenhower, U. S. Navy, paid a visit to New York this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. J. C. Burnett, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York, from Havre, on Wednesday, on the Labrador.

CHIEF Engineer W. J. Lamdin, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, on Wednesday.

WEST Point has been honored in the selection of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, 12th New York, as Colonel of that regiment, in place of Colonel Cruger, resigned. Colonel Jones was graduated from the Military Academy in

1868, and assigned to the 4th Cavalry. Served as aide-de-camp for a time on the staff of Generals McDowell and Stanley, and resigned in 1874. He is an active, energetic, and efficient officer.

REAR ADMIRAL W. Radford, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Radford, sailed for Havre, on Wednesday, on the steamship France.

CAPTAIN B. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington in the early part of the week, on a short leave.

LIEUT. Geo. Palmer, 9th Infantry, will arrive in the East towards the end of December to remain until early in March next.

GENERAL O. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York this week.

COLONEL James Beiger, U. S. A., is spending the winter at the Grand Central Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN E. E. Sellers, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week for a short vacation.

CAPT. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. Navy, visited New York this week, stopping at the Everett House.

THE Secretary of War has signified to Commander Cheyne of the British Navy that, in his opinion, the scheme for reaching the North Pole by means of balloons is impracticable.

The following army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the present week: 2d Lt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Ebbitt House, with Chief Signal Officer; Surgeon Edw. P. Volumn, Medical Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lt. A. L. Smith, 4th Cavalry, Willard Hotel, on leave; Lt. Thos. M. Mumford, 13th Infantry, passing through Washington, on leave; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. D., 1,018 H. St., N. W., on leave; 2d Lt. W. C. Butler, 2d Infantry, 1,404 Mass. Ave., on leave; Lt. G. Ayres, 10th Cavalry, Washington Barracks, on leave; 2d Lt. Robert N. Getty, Ebbitt House, on leave.

The following officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week: Army—Major S. B. Elder, 2d Artillery, Captains W. C. Beach, 11th Infantry, P. D. Vroom, 31 Cavalry, G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry. Navy—Lt. C. T. Norton, Lt. J. A. Rodgers, Lt. Com. J. J. Brice, Rear-Admiral W. Radford and wife, Lt. T. P. Gilmore, Lt. W. H. Turner, Midshipman L. M. Garrett, Naval Cadet W. H. Gartley.

Two "Army engagements" are now topics of leading interest in Milwaukee society—those of Major C. C. McConnell to Miss Britt, and Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, to Miss Daisy Sanderson, daughter of Edward Sanderson, E. Q., one of the Cream City's most prominent business men.

LIEUT. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, spent a few days in Milwaukee, Wis., this week, visiting old friends. Lieut. F. Kingsbury, 2d Cavalry, is daily expected from the frontier on long leave.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

LIEUT. John O'Connell, 8th Infantry, in command of eight specially assigned recruits from David's Island, N. Y. H., arrived here on Sunday at 4 p. m., en route to the Division of the Pacific. A detachment of thirteen recruits for regiments serving in that division, were made up here, and all forwarded to their destination at 4 p. m. the 3d inst.

A detachment of fifty recruits for the 20th Infantry, seven assigned recruits for regiments serving in the Department of the Missouri, and four convicts for the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, left here December 4, Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Infantry, in command.

Lt. J. M. Burns, Depot Adjutant, and wife have rejoined the Lieutenant from D. S. at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Mrs. Burns from a visit to her home at Lebanon, Ohio. Her father, Judge Sage, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, accompanied her.

LIEUT. L. P. Brant, 1st Infantry, on leave of absence, is visiting Captain Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M. Captain J. C. Merrill, Medical Department U. S. Army, has reported for duty.

Hospital Steward Joseph Reinhardt, U. S. A., stationed at this depot, recently passed a brilliant examination in anatomy at Starling Medical College, Columbus.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT.

DR. VILLERS lectured to the Corps of Cadets on Saturday evening, December 8. Subject: "Funny People we Meet." He amused the Cadets for about two hours, and no doubt did them lots of good, as a good hearty laugh is an excellent tonic, but as an intellectual treat for young men with good healthy minds, it bordered on a failure.

Many cadets expect to enjoy the benefits of a Christmas leave in a few days, and as Christmas comes on Tuesday this year, leaves will be granted from Saturday until first recitation Wednesday morning.

Lieutenant Walker's friends at the post are much grieved at the sad accident which befel him on last Saturday morning, and trust that the papers were much in error as to the extent of his injuries.

The histrionic talent of the post is about to break loose again, and some plays are promised us for next week.

General review has begun in all of the academic departments, and examinations will soon be at hand with the usual results.

#### MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, held at Portland, November 7, Major F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Lieutenants C. W. Roberts and S. T. Woodward, U. S. V., were elected members of the order.

The regular monthly reunion and dinner of the District of Columbia Commandery took place at the Arlington Hotel, on Wednesday night, and was attended by a large number of members of Congress, who are members of Commanderies in their respective localities. Among those present were Senators Logan, Hawley and Harrison, General Brosecrane and ex-Speaker Keifer.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, held at Portland Dec. 6, Lieutenant T. A. Thayer, U. S. V., was elected a member. Among the recent contributors to the library of this Commandery is Major A. B. Thompson, U. S. Army, retired.

The next stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery will be held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, February 6, 1884.

## THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comm'der-in-Chief.  
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of  
the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C.  
Drum, Adj't.-General. John Tweedale,  
Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General D. B. Sacket, S-nior Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier General R. Macfeely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.  
Brigadier General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Col. Robert Williams, A. A.-G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. A.-G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.  
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B, 3d Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 13th Inf.; D, F, G, H, 14th Inf.; 20th, 2d, 2d and 2d Infantry; F, 3d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 4th Inf.; G, 11th Inf.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 2d Infantry; Hdqrs., Santa Fé, N. M. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adj't. 2d Infantry, A.A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brig.-General R. S. Mackenzie: Hdqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A.-G. Troops.—8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and F, 3d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs., Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj't.-Gen.

Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (except G), 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Roger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs., Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

Troops.—5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B, C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

Troops.—3d Art. (except F); 4th Art. (except F); 2d Art. (except F); G, 1st Art.; 5th Art. (except D); 10th and 12th Inf.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General John Pope: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops.—G, I, and M, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Artillery; 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.

Troops.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig. Gen. George Crook: Hdqrs., Walupple Bks., Prescott, Arizona. Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

Troops.—3d Cav. (except B); 6th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

G. C. M. O. 56, H. Q. A., Dec. 1, 1883.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Myer, Va., was arraigned and tried Sergeant George W. Wall, Co. K, 3d Infantry.

Charge 1—"Disobedience of orders."

Specification 1—"Alleging that he having volunteered for duty with the relief expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land, and having received a lawful order at New York City on or about June 7, 1883, to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Saint John's, Newfoundland, on that duty, did fail to obey said order."

Specification 2—"That he having received orders as aforesaid, and having made an official report by telegraph from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on or about June 11, as follows:

HALIFAX, N. S., June 11, 1883.

General Haze, Washington:

Have my arm fractured, wrist sprained, and hand badly crushed. Can do nothing. What shall I do?

GEO. W. WALL.

and having received a reply as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1883.

Sergeant Geo. W. Wall, Halifax, N.S.:

Get the best dressing possible there. Go on giving consul at St. John's such advice as to loading as will get the Proteus ready and in good shape when the Yantic arrives.

HAZEN.

did fail to obey said order."

Charge 2—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc.

Specifications 1 and 2—"In that he having received orders as aforesaid, did falsely and maliciously report having suffered injuries which incapacitated him from proceeding beyond Halifax, Nova Scotia, in obedience to said orders, and did, at Washington, D. C., report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, on or about June 23, 1883, that he had been attended at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by one Doctor Farrell, and by him professionally advised to return without obeying said order, which statements were false and intended to deceive the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, his superior officer."

Plea—"Not Guilty."

Finding—"Guilty of both charges."

Sentence—"To be reduced to the ranks as a private soldier; to be dishonorably discharged the Service of the United States; to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are due or may become due him; and to be confined to hard labor under the charge of a guard at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of eighteen months; and the court is thus lenient in view of the fact that the prisoner has been in confinement since July 26, 1883."

The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the General Court-martial are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed.

The Leavenworth Military Prison is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor, and the prisoner will be sent there under proper guard.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

[The above order was issued Dec. 7, and the same night Sergt. Wall escaped from the Fort Myer guard house. It is the impression that he received assistance from the outside, and the manner of his escape is being made the subject of official investigation. A desire to return home and marry, instead of risking his life in the Arctic regions, is supposed to explain his conduct. His desertion from duty at that particular time caused great inconvenience to Lieutenant Garlington, and delay to the expedi-

tion, as it was necessary to remove the stores from the Proteus and reload her. There is a very strong feeling against the escaped prisoner in consequence, and his whereabouts is being looked up very diligently. It is surmised that he has gone to Chicago.]

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 30, 1883.

Publishes decisions as to the proper interpretation of par. 119, Infantry Tactics, and as to the proper method of communicating orders to company officers (referred to in another place under the head of Decisions); gives instructions to officers doing duty as Quartermasters in regard to forwarding the estimates, and giving the prices at which the several articles estimated for can be procured at, or in the vicinity of, the post for which the estimate is made.

By order of Brig. Gen. Mackenzie:

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Nov. 30, 1883.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Div. of the Pacific:

All existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

The following officers compose the personal staff: Capt. Wm. McF. Dunn, Jr., 2d Artillery, A. D. C.; Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Eunett, 9th Cavalry, A. D. C.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

(In G. O. 9, H. Q. Dept. California, Nov. 30, exactly similar to the above, Gen. Pope also assumes command of that Dept.)

G. O. 45, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Dec. 3, 1883.

The following is published for the information of this command:

Oolong and green teas, and soda and oyster crackers, will hereafter, as a rule, be furnished by the Subsistence Department in the Department of the Platte. English breakfast and Japan teas, as well as varieties of crackers other than those named, will be supplied in such quantities as may be from time to time desired; but, in all cases these articles will be taken on arrival at the posts by those requiring them.

By order of Brig. Gen. Howard:

J. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, 35, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 8, 1883.

Announces that Circular of Nov. 8, 1876, Dept. of Mo., calling a monthly detailed statement of the amount of transportation at each post, to be made to this office, in addition to the one made by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, is revoked.

CIRCULAR 17, DEP. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 6, 1883.

Announces the result of Target Practice in the Dept. for the month of Oct., 1883.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Judson D. Bingham, Asst. Q. M. Gen., having reported at San Francisco, Cal., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Div. of the Pacific (G. O. 11, Nov. 24, Div. P.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., on public business (S. O. 212, Dec. 1, D. D.)

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., Omaha, Neb., will repair to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Chief Q. M. of the Div. (S. O. 14, Dec. 7, Div. 7, D. Mo.)

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., is extended five days (S. O. 131, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Chief Q. M. of the Div. (S. O. 131, Dec. 8, D. Platte.)

Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to inspect the Crown Hill National Cemetery, at Indianapolis, Ind., on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 230, Dec. 7, D. E.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John Moore, Asst. Medical Purveyor, having reported at Div. of Pacific H. Q., will assume charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in San Francisco, Cal., with station in San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 13, Dec. 5, Div. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. VanDuyne will proceed to Fort Gibson, Okla., for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen, summoned as witness before a Civil Court of the United States. As soon as Asst. Surg. Ewen rejoins his station, A. A. Surg. VanDuyne will return to his station, Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 248, Dec. 3, Dept. Mo.)

A furlough for six months is granted Hospital Steward J. Weinberg, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major J. C. McKee is announced as Medical Director of the Dept. of the Columbia (G. O. 31, Dec. 3, D. Columbia.) A. A. Surg. W. C. Borden will proceed from Chaumont, N. Y., to Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. Dec. 12, H. Q. R.)

The following changes in stations are made: Lieut. Col. John Campbell, Surg., will proceed from Newport Barracks, Ky., to New York City, relieving Major Bennett A. Clements as Attending Surg.; Major Clements will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Brown, president of the Army Medical Examining Board, in N. Y. City, for duty as a member; Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., now on sick leave, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the Surgeon of the Army for temporary duty (S. O. Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Private John C. Evans, Co. A, 14th Inf., now on duty as Hospital Steward, 3d class, at Fort Sidney, Neb., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty as hospital steward, 2d class. On arrival of Private Evans, at Fort Omaha, Hospital Steward Max Arendt will be relieved from duty at that post and ordered to report to the C. O., Fort Douglas, Utah, who, on being relieved, will comply with par. 6, S. O. 267, H. Q. A., Nov. 21, 1883 (S. O. 131, Dec. 8, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward John C. Blake, now on furlough, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the same, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., for duty (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

A furlough of six months will be granted to Hospital Steward Richard O'Malley, now serving at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Mojave will grant a furlough for two months to Hospital Steward C. H. Howard (S. O. 114, Dec. 3, D. Ariz.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. William A. Glassford is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from H. Q. A. (S. O. 249, Dec. 4, Dept. Mo.)

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 8, 1883:

Batteries B, E, and K, 3d Art., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav., A. D. C., is appointed Recorder of the Retiring Board instituted by par. 10, S. O. 263, H. Q. A. (S. O. 165, Nov. 27, D. Columbia.)

## 4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royal.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 252, Dec. 8, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Stanton, N. M., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private James Smith, Troop 1 (S. O. 222, Dec. 8, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., was directed, Dec. 3, to grant a furlough for two months to Chief Trumpeter Thomas Corn, 4th Cav.

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, Fort Meade, D. T., to take effect about Dec. 20, 1883 (S. O. 213, Dec. 3, D. D.)

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

2d Lieut. S. L' H. Scoum, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and report to 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf. Inf. J.-A. of G. C.-M. in session at that place, as witness (S. O. 152, Dec. 3, D. T.)

Troop K is transferred, for station, to Fort Clark, Tex. It will march to that post, and report accordingly (S. O. 153, Dec. 5, D. T.)

Veterinary Surgeon A. R. Balkam will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., to investigate as to prevalent sickness among horses; also to give instructions relative to the care and treatment of the horse (S. O. 153, Dec. 5, D. T.)

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport is further extended two months (S. O. Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted to Private Thomas Jones, Troop D, to take effect after his re-enlistment.

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, from Fort Mason to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, while member of a G. C.-M., between Nov. 12 and 21, 1883, are approved (S. O. 167, Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

Major John L. Rodgers will report to the C. O. 1st Art. for temporary duty. There being no quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., which can be assigned to Major Rodgers, the Q. M. Dept. will rent quarters for him in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 134, Nov. 23, Div. P.)

Major A. M. Randol, under special instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of California, is temporarily stationed in San Francisco, Cal., from Nov. 26 (S. O. 172, Nov. 30, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 173, Dec. 1, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence from Dec. 22, 1883, to Jan. 7, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 236, Dec. 14, D. E.)

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romayne B. Ayres.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 235, Dec. 13, D. E.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, Washington Bks., D. C. (S. O. 235, Dec. 13, D. E.)

## 3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Capt. John R. Myrick, Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., on public business (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. D.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper is still further extended twenty days (S. O. Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence from Dec. 22, 1883, to Jan. 8, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 235, Dec. 13, D. E.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 236, Dec. 14, D. E.)

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Orders 83, Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 22, 1883, directing Capt. G. B. Rodney to proceed from Fort Adams to Providence, R. I., and return, are approved for mileage (S. O. 234, Dec. 10, D. E.)

Leave of absence for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 72, Dec. 11, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for two months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. H. C. Cushing, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 72, Dec. 11, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, and reported for assignment to duty, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command of that post (S. O.

Search was made by soldiers from the fort, and his frozen body found, Dec. 4, within a few miles of the post.

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. William Krause, Fort Shaw, M. T., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 213, Dec. 3, D. D.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 12, 1883 (S. O. 213, Dec. 3, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Corpl. G. P. Castle, Co. F, has been appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment, vice John H. Reid, transferred as Sergeant to Company E.

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. A. Morton, Fort Bridger, Wyo. T., is granted leave for two months, to take effect in January, 1884, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 141, Dec. 6, Div. M.)

Orders 134, dated Fort Bridger, Wyo., Nov. 11, 1883, directing 1st Lieut. T. H. Capron, A. A. Q. M., to proceed from that post to Evanston, Wyo., and return, on public business, are approved. Lieut. Capron will report at Omaha, Neb., on public business (S. O. 129, Dec. 3, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George Palmer (S. O. 131, Dec. 3, D. Platte.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

During the temporary absence on leave of Capt. L. C. Forsyth, 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, of Fort Porter, will take charge of the quartermaster's office at Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 233, Dec. 11, D. E.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

A late roster of the commissioned officers of the 11th U. S. Infantry show them to number 35, distributed as follows: Fort Sully—Colonel Dodge, Major Krause, Adjutant Lott, Quartermaster Hoyt, Captain Wikoff, Jackson, and Quiby, Lieutenants Hoffman, Taylor, Travis, Handforth, Emery, and Blatchford. Columbus Bks, O.—Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend. Fort Buford—Captain Gilbreath and Lieutenant Wheeler. Fort Leavenworth—Captain Schwan, and Lieutenants Mattole, Mansfield, and Macklin. Fort Bennett—Captain Sage, and Lieutenants Myer and Philbrick. Camp Poplar River—Captain Read and Lieutenants Roe and Heistand. Captains Sanderson and Kingbury are absent sick. Captain Beach is on d. s. at Governor's Island, Lieutenants Whitney and Raphall are absent sick, Lieutenant Dougherty is on recruiting service, Lieutenant Brown on college duty, and Lieut. Kislingbury with the Greely Arctic Expedition.

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 238, Dec. 11, D. E.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Scott, Fort Wingate, N. M., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 250, Dec. 5, Dept. M.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

The leave of absence granted Col. Thomas H. Ruger is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, Vancouver Bks, W. T., has been granted an extension of one month to the leave already granted him, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 131, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

To enable him to take advantage of a leave of absence granted him, 2d Lieut. H. L. Bailey is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Townsend, W. T., and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich detailed in his stead (S. O. 166, Nov. 28, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Willson Y. Sampson, now at New York City, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York City, for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving for the Dept. of Columbia, and will then join his company (S. O., Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George W. Evans will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is authorized to remain there ten days, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, to enable him to complete his accounts as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Garland, Colo.—just abandoned. The time thus occupied will not be counted on the leave of absence recently granted him (S. O. 249, Dec. 4, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 250, Dec. 5, Dept. M.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Lea Feibiger, Fort Union, N. M., is extended one month (S. O. 142, Dec. 7, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Manning is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Dept. of Mo. (G. O. 30, Dec. 5, Dept. M.) The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will grant a furlough for one month to Corpl. William Kiarbolling, Co. K (S. O. 232, Dec. 8, Dept. M.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

The action of the C. O. Fort Hale, D. T., in appointing 1st Lieut. John McMartain, 25th Inf., to attest the immediate delivery of goods to the Indians at the Crow Creek Agency, during the absence of the Inspector, Capt. David Schooley, 25th Inf., is approved (S. O. 122, Dec. 1, D. D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of the following named cadets of the 4th Class, U. S. M. A., have been accepted by the Secretary of War: Andrew G. C. Quay, to take effect Dec. 8; Charles F. Sell, to take effect Dec. 23, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., Nov. 30. Detail: Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., president; Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Horace B. Sarson and William J. Turner, 2d Lieuts. Abner Pickering, Frederick T. Van Liew, and James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. James Ullo, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 164, Nov. 24, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 10. Detail: Major Edward G. Bush, 6th Inf., president; Capts. Jeremiah P. Schindel and William H. E. Crowell, 1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Thibault, Richard E. Thompson, and Charles Byrne, and 2d Lieut. William P. Burnham, 6th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Adjt. 6th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 190, Dec. 5, D. Platte.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 10. Detail: Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf., president; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Charles H. Greene and 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb and 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. William P. Rogers, Adjt. 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 211, Nov. 30, D. D.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 12. Detail: Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 23d Inf., president; Capts. Charles Wheaton and Otto W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Hall, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay and 2d Lieut. William H. Alaire, 23d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 250, Dec. 5, Dept. M.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 13. Detail: Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf., president; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, 23d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. D. L. Magruder, Med. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. O. R. Layton, 20th Inf.; Major G. Bell, Sub. Dept.; Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Pay Dept.; Major J. C. Bates, 20th Inf.; Major J. P. Baker, Pay Dept.; Major F. W. Bentee, 9th Cav., members, and Capt. J. S. Loud, 9th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 249, Dec. 5, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 17. Detail: Capt. G. B. Bodney, 4th Art., president; Capts. Edward Field and J. W. Rodier, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, S. W. Taylor, and G. L. Anderson, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, 4th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 234, Dec. 12, D. E.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 17. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck, 5th Art., president; Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, 3d R. Adams, and J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. John J. Kano, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 235, Dec. 13, D. E.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. constituted by S. O. 165, D. Cal., and 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, 8th Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 167, Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is detailed member G. C. M. convened at Benicia Bks, Cal., by S. O. 165, D. Cal. (S. O. 170, Nov. 26, D. Cal.)

2d Lieuts. William A. Kimball and Henry G. Cobell, Jr., 14th Inf., are detailed as members G. C. M. convened at the Court-martial on the Uncompahgre, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 191, Dept. M. (S. O. 248, Dec. 3, Dept. M.)

Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art., is detailed member G. C. M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 158, D. Cal., vice 1st Lieut. L. T. Webster, 1st Art., relieved. Lieut. Webster will comply without delay with the orders he has received from the Regimental Commander 1st Art. (S. O. 174, Dec. 3, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, 8th Inf., is detailed member G. C. M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 158, D. Cal., and now in session at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 174, Dec. 3, D. Cal.) The G. C. M. convoked at Fort MacKinnon, Mich., by par. 2, S. O. 213, D. E., will re-assemble at that post on Friday, Dec. 21, for reconsideration of the case of Private Charles Maher, Co. D, 10th Inf. (S. O. 235, Dec. 13, D. E.)

#### ARMY BOARD.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. G. C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., and 1st Lieuts. John Q. Adams and G. B. Backus, 1st Cav., were, Nov. 23, appointed to inspect and purchase horses and mules for the public service. The Board were directed to meet at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 15, 1883, whence it will proceed to such localities in Southern Oregon as may be necessary (S. O. 166, Nov. 28, D. Columbia.)

#### MILITARY PRISONERS.

Military Prisoner Cornelius Snowden, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison Dec. 21, 1883 (S. O. 243, Dec. 3, Dept. M.)

*Furs Caps and Gauntlets*—Should be charged to the enlisted men, and settled for in the same manner as other articles of clothing—such as cork helmets, campaign hats, and Arctic over-shoes (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 12, '83).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT BARRACKS.

It may benefit many officers to know that they can procure copies of circulars No. 19, dated Headquarters Department of the South, September 13, 1883, a synopsis of orders relating to target practice, compiled by 1st Lieutenant Wm. A. Robbie, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Artillery, and No. 26, same headquarters, October 22, 1883—a table for ascertaining percentages prepared by Lieut. Dudley, by applying to the latter officer. The first circular, No. 16, July 11, 1883, was revised and enlarged four pages by Lieut. Dudley, and reissued as Circular No. 19. These officers have received a large number of flattering notices from officers of the Army and National Guard, thanking them for this service. The suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "that an officer be detailed at the Headquarters of the Army in charge of the important matter of target practice, is regarded as good, and the many friends of Lieut. Dudley are glad to hear his name mentioned in that connection."

The last of the terrible Modocs of Lava Beds fame, a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says, dwell on a tract of 4,000 acres near the village of Seneca, on the dividing line between the Indian Territory and Missouri. There are twenty-six families, numbering 106 persons. They are losing their warlike character, and are becoming agriculturists, and in doing this they are still assisted by the general Government, which supplies rations and an

instructor in agriculture. Most of them speak English. A Modoc woman, who is the tribe's best interpreter, cultivated five acres of corn without any assistance whatever, and got a yield of 300 bushels this year. The reservation has been surveyed into forty-acre lots, and the cabins are being removed from the cluster in which they stood, and ere long every family will live on its own forty-acre patch.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

*Department of the East.*—Hospital Steward Felix Fettig, U. S. A., of Fort Wayne, Mich., asks us to publish the following:

Emil Moritz, who represents himself as an old, discharged and disabled soldier and who carries with him and liberally exhibits testimonials as to his character, honesty, etc., from Generals Perry and Sturgis, U. S. A., arrived about 2 or 3 months ago at this post and was granted the privilege of establishing himself as military tailor with free quarters, in consideration of his former services, and recommendations. Everyone sympathized with the poor old fellow (soldiers) are always very tender hearted toward their disabled comrades and he obtained plenty of work by which he could not only live comfortably, but save money for a rainy day. He also came to me and got the contract for a good blouse and as he claimed to be hard up, I advanced him the full price (\$10.00) besides \$5.00 as a loan. After about a month's promises and excuses on his side, I was this morning informed by the 1st Sergeant of the Company with whom he was staying and whom he, bides a good many others swindled in the same way, that he had left for parts unknown, leaving not a trace behind. He also represents himself a Mason, belonging to Garibaldi Lodge, New York city, and is very cunning in pleading his case. I have no doubt that he will try the same game at other military posts, and I wish to give this warning throughout the Army, so that he may be properly received and appreciated. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

The New York *Sun* says: When Mr. J. G. Bennett ordered the steamboat down the bay to decorate the walls of Fort Lafayette with an advertisement for his paper, he stirred up a bigger hornet's nest than he expected. Of course the Government could not stand such a piece of impudence as the defacement of the walls of the fort in that way, and the conductors of the paper were promptly notified to remove the obnoxious sign. But it seems that Fort Lafayette is built of a peculiarly porous stone, and that the embryo Raphael had used his white lead with no sparing hand. A corps of the *Herald*'s employees went down the bay with erasers, patent solutions for removing grease from clothes, and gallons of benzine. But it was of no use. Like the blood on the key which Mrs. Bluebird dropped, the deep stain could not be removed. Then a board of officers went to the fort and held a consultation. The employees were told to remove the marks even if it was necessary to cut a foot deep into the stone. The work was at once begun, and according to the last reports the stonecutters have gone in some twelve inches into the stone without being able to destroy the ruffianly defacement. It is said that an English officer of artillery who came up the bay a few days ago immediately cabled to his Government to send two or three ironclads to Gibraltar, as it was rumored here that Mr. Bennett purposed taking the Namouna down there and ornamenting that historic rock with a puff of his journal. It is also said that this escapade of the owner may lead to unpleasant complications between General Hancock and his subordinate officers. It is pertinently asked where were all the bold boys in blue on that eventful night. The general naturally throws the blame upon his subordinates, and they as naturally shirk it, one upon another. But the bare fact remains that Fort Lafayette was captured without resistance by an unarmed yacht.

[The facts as to the defacement are about as stated, but as soon as the defacement was discovered, steps were taken by the military authorities to remove it, and it has been removed.—ED. JOURNAL.]

*Division of the Pacific.*—The *Alta*, of Dec. 2, says: "Gen. John Pope arrived from the East last Thur-day and went to Black Point. On Friday morning he visited the Presidio, where the Light Battery fired the regulation salute of 13 guns, and the two foot batteries and two troops of cavalry, dismounted, were formed in line for review, which, however, was declined by Gen. Pope, who alighted at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, where the officers of the post paid him their respects. All the troops were in full dress. It is not certain whether he will live at Black Point, like his predecessors, or at the Presidio. If the latter, he will perhaps move the house from Black Point, and thus avoid disturbing the present occupants of the quarters at the Presidio. Cavalry battalion drills are still going on at the Presidio, under Lieut. Col. Sanford. Major Sanger, of the Light Battery, has completed his series of gun pits, including an English pit, with his modification admitting of wider lateral fire. A report will be made upon the subject, and the pits will also, perhaps, be photographed when occupied.

From the *Old Guard*, Angel Island, of November 30, we note the following: Dr. Charles K. Winnie took command of the Post Hospital, November 28. General Kautz, Colonel of the 8th, arrived here to-day and assumes command of the regiment and the post. Since our last issue we have had two departures among the officers, that all enlisted men were sorry—more than sorry—to see. When shall we see a Major Burt and Dr. Brooks again?

Considerable interest was manifested at Benicia Barracks about two weeks ago over the target match between eight marksmen of Company G, 8th Infantry, and a like number from the Vallejo Rifle Club. 1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, Co. I, is expected here to-morrow, returning from a four months' leave of absence visiting his home in New York State. Lieutenant Henry Johnson, Post Adjutant and Commanding Co. I, is ordered to join his proper station on the return of Lieut. Pitcher. It is not without some feeling of regret that we part with Lt. Johnson. Since he came among us, he has gained the respect and good will of all. His pleasant manners and fair dispensation of justice to one and all, pass not without notice.

*Department of Dakota.*—The *Pioneer Press* referring to the necessitated reduction of expenses in the Signal Service, says: The two main sections of what is known as the Northwestern divisions of the military lines will be sold at auction Dec. 22nd, at Bismarck, Dak., by Lieut. Wright, the officer in charge. One section extends from Bismarck to Fort Buford, Dak., and is 208 miles long; the other is 169 miles in length, and connects Fort Meade, Dak. These lines were constructed by the labor of troops, and during the period that soldiers were employed as operators and repair men proved quite a source of revenue to the Government.

*Department of the Plate.*—The Cheyenne *Leader* of Dec. 8 says: General McCook is the guest of General Mason. Lieutenant McNut will go on two months' leave as soon as his services can be spared. Lieutenant Kingman is here surveying and staking out the military reservation. The Pleasure Club gave their second annual ball last evening. Everything passed off smoothly, and those present were well pleased with the night's enjoyment.

## ESTIMATES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following are the estimates for the military and naval establishments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Where the appropriation for last year is not mentioned it was the same as this year.

Commanding General's office, \$2,500; last year, \$1,750.

Recruiting, \$13,470; last year, \$110,000.

**NOTE.**—The number of recruits now required to fill the Army is 1,500; the number to be discharged on expiration of term during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 3,490; the loss by discharge for disability and under the sentences of courts-martial and by desertion and death, as determined by the average for the three years past, will be 5,552, making the number to be enlisted, to keep the Army at its authorized strength of 25,000 men, 10,632; the number who will enlist or re-enlist as military posts, without expense, is about 2,527, leaving the number to be estimated for, at a cost of \$10 for each recruit, which is the average cost for each recruit obtained at rendezvous during the three years ending June 30, 1883, \$8,105.

Contingencies Adjutant-General's Department, \$2,500.

Signal Service, \$9,950; last year, \$5,000. **NOTE.**—The increase asked for is based upon the possible needs of the Army in the way of signal equipments, etc., and required by paragraphs 2388 and 2385, Army Regulations, 1881, and paragraph 9 General Orders No. 53, Adjutant-General's Office, May 16, 1882.

Pay, etc., of the Army, \$12,514,598.91; last year, \$11,900,000.

**NOTE.**—It is recommended that the amount appropriated for subsistence of the Army in this estimate, \$300,000, shall be made available, from and after the passage of the act for the purchase of stores which may be necessary to ship to distant ports in advance of June 30, 1884.

Regular supplies under Quartermaster's Department, \$3,000,000; last year, \$2,940,000. **NOTE.**—The increase of the amount of this estimate is due, first to the fact that no appropriation was made last year for commutation of fuel for clerks (enlisted) men, at division, department and district headquarters, and second, to the appreciation in prices of forage in the Southern Department by reason of droughts.

Incidental Expenses, \$370,250; last year, \$650,000. **NOTE.**—This increase is due to an estimate made for extra duty pay to clerks and messengers (enlisted men) at division, department and district headquarters, for which no appropriation was made last year.

Horses for Cavalry and Artillery, \$300,000.

Army Transportation, \$3,543,050; last year, \$3,575,000.

Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain inland railroads, \$125,000.

Barracks and Quarters, \$300,000; last year \$1,000,000.

Construction and Repairs of Hospitals, \$140,000; last year \$100,000. **NOTE.**—An increase of \$15,000 in this estimate is due to the fact that the last-named sum is asked for the construction of authorized quarters for hospital stewards. The estimate is prepared in accordance with the request of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Clothing and Equipment, \$1,400,000.

Contingencies of the Army, \$40,000.

Medical and Hospital Department, \$250,000; last year \$190,000.

Medical Museum and Library, \$15,000; last year \$10,000.

Engineer Dept. Willet's Point, New York, \$16,200; last year \$7,000.

Ordnance Service, \$150,000; last year \$115,000.

Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies, \$650,000; last year \$400,000.

Manufacture of Arms at National Armories, \$800,000, last year \$401,000.

Pay of Military Academy, \$343,698.50; last year \$217,422.50.

Current and Ordinary Expenses, Military Academy, \$64,910; last year \$47,505.

Miscellaneous Items and Incidental Expenses, Military Academy, \$17,440; last year \$14,370.

Total Military Academy, \$326,048.50; last year \$279,307.50.

Total Military Establishment..... \$27,136,132.41

" " " last year..... \$24,951,557.50

Increase..... \$2,184,594.91

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Navy, \$6,932,605; last year \$7,133,980.

Pay, Miscellaneous, \$350,000; last year \$300,000.

Contingent Navy, \$100,000.

Navigation and Supplies, \$130,000.

Outfit, Steel cruisers and monitors, \$60,000; last year, no appropriation.

Ocean Survey, \$20,000; last year \$10,000.

Compass-testing House, \$7,000; last year, no appropriation.

Publication, Professional Papers, \$12,000; last year, no appropriation.

Contingent, Bureau Navigation, \$4,000.

Civil Establishment, Bureau Navigation, \$6,000; last year \$5,000.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, \$463,210; last year \$150,000. **NOTE.**—Of this amount \$20,000 is required to procure or manufacture and set up machinery in the Ordnance Department at the Washington Navy-yard, to be used in finishing the several parts of the new steel guns, and also for making such repairs as will become necessary after the new armament is put in service. The money should be made available as soon as appropriated. It also includes an amount of \$118,460, for 40 machine cannon of small calibre; \$33,000 for 20 Gatling guns, and \$101,250 for 3,000 magazine rifles.

Bureau Ordnance, Repairs, \$15,800; last year \$15,000. Contingent, \$3,000. Civil Establishment, \$12,234.50; last year \$10,000. Torpedo Corps, \$105,000; last year \$50,000. **NOTE.**—An item of \$35,000, is included in this estimate for the purchase of a fast torpedo boat.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—Equipment, Vessels, \$896,070; last year \$800,000. Transportation and Recruiting, \$10,000. Civil Establishment, \$18,251.75; last year \$9,000.

Bureau Yards and Docks—Maintenance of Yards and Docks, \$420,00; last year \$264,000. Contingent, \$20,000; Civil Establishment, \$45,929.75; last year \$24,000.

Bureau Medicine and Surgery.—Naval Asylum, Phila., Pa., \$92,251; last year \$59,812. Medical Department \$40,000. Naval Hospital Fund \$30,000. Contingencies, \$25,000. Repairs, \$30,000; last year \$15,000. Civil Establishment, \$40,000; last year \$20,000.

Bureau Provisions and Clothing—Provisions for the Navy, \$1,200,000; last year 1,100,000. Contingencies, \$60,000; last year \$40,000. Civil Establishment, \$12,411.50; last year \$6,000.

Bureau Construction and Repair—Construction and Repair of Vessels, \$1,750,00; last year \$1,100,000. Civil Establishment, \$8,927.75; last year \$2,000.

Bureau Steam Engineering.—Steam Machinery, \$1,200,000; last year \$1,003,000. Contingencies, \$1,000; last year \$1,000.

Civil establishment, \$22,234.50; last year, \$10,000.

Naval Academy.—Pay of professors and others, \$35,072.50; last year, \$33,539. Pay of watchmen, mechanics, steam employees, and others, \$46,052.50; last year, \$35,323.75. R-pairs and improvements, \$21,000. Heating and lighting, \$17,000. Contingent expenses, \$45,560; last year, \$33,400.

Marine Corps—Pay, \$667,275; last year, \$642,985. Provisions, \$71,620.30; last year, \$60,000. Clothing, \$60,615; last year, \$77,600. Fuel, \$23,364; last year, \$18,000.

Military stores, \$15,266.50; last year, \$9,786.50.

Transportation and recruiting, \$10,000.

Repair of barracks, \$13,872; last year, \$10,000.

Forage for horses, \$5,400.

Contingent, \$30,255.75; last year, \$25,000.

Total for naval establishment, \$22,747,751.36; last year, \$14,834.247.23. Inclosed in the increase of naval appropriations—which amount to \$7,913,504.15 in all—are the following items for the increase of the Navy:

Completing the three new steel cruisers and one despatch boat, \$921,500.

Completing the New York, \$400,000.

For building two clipper bark-rigged sailing vessels for training squadron, \$100,000.

Toots for construction of vessels, \$150,000.

Completing four double-turreted monitors, \$2,923,654.62.

Machinery for steel cruisers and despatch boat, \$620,000. **NOTE.**

This appropriation to be made immediately available from the passage of the act appropriating the same.

Machinery for New York at Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$100,000.

Equipment of steel cruisers and monitors, \$113,000.

Ordnance for steel cruisers, \$449,027. **NOTE.**—It is recommended that this amount be made available as soon as appropriated.

Ordnance for monitors, \$1,073,000. **NOTE.**—No torpedo outfit is estimated for. If an auto-mobile, similar to the Whitehead, should be used, \$100,000 additional would be necessary.

Steel-rifled breech-loading guns, \$350,400.

Total estimates for increase of Navy, \$7,449,581.62. Last year \$923,000 was appropriated for the new steel cruisers and despatch boat, and \$377,000 for their machinery.

## WAR MEDALS.

A CASE of bronze medals, heretofore in the War Department library, has been transferred to Secretary Lincoln's office. The case contains fifty-three bronze medals, duplicates of gold and silver medals presented at different times to Army and Naval officers principally, in recognition of deeds of bravery and daring at important crises in the struggles of our country. As far as can be learned the collection contains every medal that was given to an Army or Naval officer by act of Congress, from that voted to Washington upon the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, to that given to General Scott in 1848, in honor of his Mexican victories. The number of medals given to Presidents, however, does not seem to be quite complete up to the latter date. Twelve of the medals were awarded to the heroes of the Revolutionary war (counting the three Andre capture medals as one), and but one of the twelve to a naval officer. The honored recipients were General Washington, General Gates, General Wayne, Col. DeFleury, Major John Stewart, General Daniel Morgan, Lieut. Col. William Washington, Major Henry Lee, Andre's captors, Gen. Greene, and Commodore John Paul Jones.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE GAY SEASON OPENED AT YATES.

A farewell hop given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Brennan, of the 17th Infantry, whose early departure is the subject of universal regret, deserves mention among the pleasant occasions which enliven the garrison at Fort Yates.

Howling winds, driving snow and wintry skies only made brighter by contrast the brilliant scene within the hop room, where Mrs. Brennan gracefully received her friends. The famous string band of the 17th Infantry, under the leadership of Prof. Bartley again demonstrated the justice of the reputation it has earned, by rendering the best dance music they have ever given us—as if in honor of the occasion. After indulging in the whirl of the mazy dance for some time, all welcomed the signal for refreshments, which were served in a unique and original style. Mrs. Lieut. Rogers, assisted by Lieut. Kerr, mingled with the guests dispensing the choicest fruits and other delicacies in an informal way from a lovely gipsy basket, after which the new port, introduced by Lieut. Bullock—our latest importation from West Point—was much enjoyed by all. At 12 m. a happy good night and the hop was over.

The Amateur Theatrical Club of Fort Yates opened the season last Saturday night with the comedian, "The Obstrester Family." Lieut. and Mrs. Slocum, of the 7th Cavalry, Miss Alden, Mrs. Rogers, Lieuts. Kerr and Bullock formed the cast, and as each one acted their part so well, comparisons would be odious; but as an old man and a father-in-law Lieut. Kerr was inimitable.

Colonel C. O. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, is away from us on court martial duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., the colonel being the guest of General Terry.

Lieut. D. H. Brush and family, of our garrison, leave soon for St. Louis on a six months leave.

Captain and Mrs. O'Brien will join soon from leave, and will be a welcome addition to our garrison.

Dinner parties are now the order of the day at Yates, with sleighing, Indian dance, pipe of peace and such thrown in. "FAG."

## DECISIONS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

As to the proper interpretation of paragraph 119, Infantry Tactics, the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Army, decides that the views expressed on Maj. Jordan's letter by Lt. Col. Geo. Gibson, 3d Inf., in reference to paragraph 119, of the tactics—viz.: that the men should halt and bring the pieces to a carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought by the side of the foot in front—are correct. Concerning the question of communicating orders to company officers, the Lieutenant-General is of opinion that no other change in the regulations is necessary than that made in paragraph 876, by G. O. 86, Nov. 17, 1883. He is also of opinion that unimportant and trivial communications need not, necessarily, be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army because they are addressed to him. The Division and Department Commanders have some latitude in such matters, and the Lieutenant-General holds that they, and not the writers of such communications, should judge as to whether the subject matter of the communication is of sufficient importance to consume the time of the Lieutenant-General, or the Secretary of War (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 20, 1883).

## CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

The result of the trial of Captain Chambers McKibbin, 15th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Snelling, for duplication of pay accounts, has not yet been made public. The local papers report that the charges are two in number: the making and presenting of false and fraudulent claims against the United States, in violation of the sixteenth article of war, and conduct unbecoming, etc. Under each are three specifications, which, in substance, set forth that, having received his pay for the months of June and September, 1882, and September, 1883, he made and caused to be presented, duplicate pay accounts for these respective months, and received payment for the same. In his plea to the specifications, Capt. McKibbin acknowledged the facts set forth, but denied all fraudulent intent; and to the charges themselves he entered a plea of not guilty. Judge Advocate Myrick submitted in evidence a letter from the accused to the paymaster general of the Army, stating that the pay for September, 1882, was drawn through an error of the bank, where the account was deposited as security for a loan, and then announced that the prosecution rested.

General D. B. McKibbin, U. S. A., a brother of Captain McKibbin, in his evidence for the defense, stated that he had acted as agent for his sister, to whom Captain McKibbin had given his pay accounts as security for money loaned; that he had drawn the money on the pay account for June, 1882, in Washington, but returned it as soon as he heard it had been paid elsewhere, and that his explanation to the paymaster general had been deemed satisfactory; that a similar course had been followed in regard to the account for September, 1883, and settlement had been made within an hour after receipt of the telegram that the mistake had occurred. He also stated that as agent he had twice withheld accounts from payment at his brother's request, and if the request had been made these accounts would not have been present-

ed for payment. The defense also placed in evidence receipts showing return of the money covered by the accounts of the officials of the pay department.

Captain McKibbin testified in his own behalf, that in 1881, owing to heavy family expenses and an unjust stoppage against him of \$1,600, he accepted a loan of \$2,000 from his sister for which his pay account for alternate months at first and afterwards for every third month, were given as security; that while en route to Santa Fe to cover an overdraft, and, while on a campaign against the Indians, he became convinced in his own mind that his sister held a duplicate for the same month, although it did not appear on his memorandum book. He at once notified the cashier of the bank not to present the account for payment; but by mistake it was presented at the end of the month to Major Tucker, paymaster, and paid. On October 2, two days afterward, he refunded the amount to Major Tucker, and wrote a letter of explanation to the authorities at Washington. His first knowledge of the duplication of the September, 1883, account came in a telegram from Adj't.-Gen. Drum, to whom he stated, in answer, that it would only have occurred through gross error, either on his own part, or of his brother, who held the accounts. He consulted his diary and commonplace book, which contained a memorandum of the accounts given to his sister, taken from a list sent him after the error of September, 1882, had been discovered, but neither of these books contained a record of the account, and his only explanation was that it had either been omitted in the reading, or he had failed to enter it in his memorandum. He telegraphed at once to have the amount of the account placed to his credit, and also sent a telegram explaining the mistake to the Adjutant-General. In conclusion, Captain McKibbin said he had not needed on account of pecuniary distress to make shift by duplicating his pay account, and swore on his honor as an officer and a gentleman that in no instance was he aware he had duplicated his accounts until he was informed of the fact by the officers of the Pay Department. On cross-examination Captain McKibbin stated the accounts were given to his sister with the understanding they should be drawn when due, and the authorities permitted payment to be made at Washington. He lost his memorandum book early in 1881, and that in December, 1882, he requested the Paymaster-General to allow his sister to draw his pay for September, 1882, and certain other months. Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine and Major Brayton testified orally, and Generals Mackenzie and Ayres and Colonel G. A. Forsyth by letter, as to the high character of Captain McKibbin as an officer and a gentleman, as to which, indeed, there could be no doubt in the minds of those who know him.

## THE 103D ARTICLE OF WAR.

PRIVATE DANIEL COSMOVE, Co. A, 7th Infantry, deserted in April, 1877, from the 7th Infantry, in Montana Territory, and remained absent from his company in that regiment until September 9, 1883, when, while serving at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in a troop of the 7th Cavalry—into which he had enlisted while in a state of desertion—he surrendered as a deserter from the 7th Inf. He was arraigned before a General Court-martial, and pleaded in bar of trial the 103d Article of War, which plea was sustained by the court. The department commander makes an exhaustive review of the case. The ground of the plea in bar was that more than two years had elapsed since the offence, during which the prisoner "has been fully amenable to justice, having been continuously in the military service of the United States and having abandoned the alias under which he first enlisted and under which he is now arraigned, and resumed his true name." It is not alleged that at any time since his desertion, and prior to his confession, were his whereabouts known to any officer whose duty it was either to order a Court-martial for his trial, or to any whose duty it was to confine him and notify his corps commander, as required by the 50th Article of War. . . . Gen. Augur analyzes the 32d and 50th Articles of War, and goes on to say:

As desertion is only absence without leave, coupled with an intent to persist, and if the latter crime is a continuous one (whose gravity is constantly measured by courts according to its period)—lasting until the surrender or capture of the abscondee, it is evident the desertion is also a continuous offence, it equally consisting in the unlawfully staying away as in the going away with intent to desert. It has been asserted that this crime is only continuous until the expiration of the term of enlistment, which is for a special period or up to a certain day; but the spirit, if not the letter of the contract, demands five years of faithful service, rather than service only during five years from a certain date. This is recognized by the requirement of law (48th Article of War) to make good time lost by desertion.

If the deserter continues to be a soldier, as this liability shows that he does—and he certainly cannot discharge himself by his own wrong—if he is absent from his duty and post without leave, his offence continues as long as such absence continues. If his offence does not continue with his absence, it must be because he has ceased to be a soldier, and is no longer amenable to military control or jurisdiction, and because he has ceased so by his own wrongful conduct—which would be a gross paradox. Yet, then, he is still absent without leave pursuant to an intention not to return, he is daily persisting in the crime of desertion.

It has, however, been said that the offence is complete the day of the soldier's departure from his post with intent not to return. It is undoubtedly complete for the purpose of his punishment, if he shall have been apprehended, and the absence and intent have been fully manifested; but as long as he remains absent, his crime may be regarded either as continuing or as recurring day by day.

The only question remaining, then, is whether his returning to a military post under an unlawful enlistment, when he is not known by the military authorities removes the manifest impediment of "having absented himself" or "other manifest impediment in the sense of the 103d Article of War, and makes it incumbent upon the military authorities to bring him to trial within two years, or not at all. Such a condition is certainly not contemplated by the 50th Article of War, which provides that, "in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered."

If the officers of the Army could reasonably be presumed to know every deserter who, in disguise—divested of his uniform and under a name different from that under which he enlisted—might come into the Army in violation of the 50th Article of War, it would be an anomaly to require that such deserter should be confined as soon as discovered.

It is believed that the concealment of the deserter's identity is equally an impediment or obstacle to his trial with his absence from his post. Both impediments depend upon a want of knowledge on the part of the military authorities of the whereabouts of the soldier, as he was recognizable before his deser-  
tion.

There has been some difference of opinion upon this question, but the words of an eminent jurist in this regard seem especially to command themselves to common sense. Said Attorney-General Black, 9 Opinions, p. 183: "Causes of delay arising from the conduct of the party accused are manifest impediments within the meaning of the 88th (103d) Article of War. It is a broad principle of law and of natural justice that no man can take advantage of his own wrong; accordingly, wherever we find statutes of limitations in favor of offenders, they are coupled with an exception against persons beyond the jurisdiction of the proper Court, and fugitives from justice."

A deserter is not only a fugitive from the Army, but he is a fugitive from justice, which always awaits him upon his return to his company or detachment. He cannot be said to be within or without the jurisdiction of a Military Court, in the sense of a similar relation of civil offenders to the county or district courts to which they may be amenable. Military Courts are not permanent institutions like the civil tribunals which are always, at their stated terms, open, and of their own authority can issue their process to arrest offenders and bring them to trial. A Military Court is appointed upon and for the special occasion, and has no jurisdiction of a case until duly empowered by its appointing power to try it. Until it is so empowered it has no existence, and hence can have no jurisdiction.

It is, therefore, irrational to suppose that the absence mentioned in the 103d Article of War intends absence from the possible jurisdiction of a Military Court. These words, "having absented himself," have no technical sense, but are to be construed in their customary acceptation; they mean such absence as constitutes an impediment, i.e., something that impedes or obstructs, not something that would necessarily render it physically impossible, even with the greatest exertion of the power of the Government, to arrest and try the deserter. "Absenting himself" is, in general nothing but absence without leave as described in the 32d Article of War, which describes the same thing in the same words, with a slight difference of tense; in the one case "absents himself from his troop, battery," etc., and in the other case "having absented himself,"—and thus by reason of one manifest impediment has not been amenable to justice, that is, the administration of justice on his proper person through his arrest and arraignment, which must be in person, and trial.

While holding these views, the reviewing authority recognizes the fact that the decision of the Court was in accordance with much highly respectable authority, and was doubtless induced by a scrupulous regard for the rights of a private soldier.

This is a matter which, under the recent decision of the Circuit Court of the United States at San Francisco, is wholly within the cognizance of a Court-martial, the limitations of the 103d Article of War in cases of desertion being a matter of defense of the validity of which the court is the proper and final judge, subject, of course, to revision by the reviewing authority.

It may be well in this connection to indicate the proper course to be pursued in such a case. The fact that the deserter has absented himself and become a fugitive from justice being established by proof or admission, and it being a presumption of law that every public officer does and has done his duty until the contrary shall appear, the court may assume that all the diligence and vigilance required on the part of the military has been observed for the capture of the offender and may properly require the prisoner to show that though having absented himself, he was, nevertheless, amenable to justice—falling to do this, his plea fails and the trial should proceed.

Private Daniel Congrove, Co. A, 7th Infantry, will be restored to duty, to await authority for his transfer to his proper company.

#### STATIONS OF TROOPS.

##### CAVALRY.

**1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., Ter.**  
Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major G. Hunt, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Presidio, S. F., Cal.

C. G. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. A. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

D. Ft. Lupwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Custer, I. T.

E. Boise barracks, Idaho T. F. Fort Spokane, W. T.

I. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

**2d Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. Custer, M. T.**

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; Maj. D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

A. B. K. \* Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.

F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

\* Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

**3d Cavalry—Hdqr., Whipple Bks., A. T.**

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg'; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Purington, Fort Thomas, A. T.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.

D. E. F. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.

I. Fort Apache, A. T. L. Whipple Bks., A. T.

B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**4th Cavalry—Hdqr., Fort Bayard, N. M.**

Col. W. B. Royal, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M., on leave; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.

E. M. \* Fort Craig, N. M. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

\* In camp near Raton, N. M.

**5th Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.**

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Summer, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.

B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

A. G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

**6th Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. Lowell, A. T.**

Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.

D. Major J. Biddle, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Ferry, on d. s., Hdqr. Dept. of East.

A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. L. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.

M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

**7th Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. Meade, D. T.**

Col. J. S. Sturgis, d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T., comdg'; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major K. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, A. T. to General Sherman.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.

B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.

F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**8th Cavalry—Hdqr., San Antonio, Tex.**

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Swetzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Major tooth, Tex., on leave.

D. E. G. K. L. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.

B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.

C. II. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**9th Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. Riley, Kans.**

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy H. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. Deweys, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteech, Ft. Riley, Kas.

A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Riley, Kas.

C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.

D. H. I. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

E. Fort Lyon, Col. G. E. Fort Selden, N. M.

#### 10th Cavalry—Hdqr., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Griverson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. Ft. Concho, Tex.

##### ARTILLERY.

#### 1st Artillery—Hdqr., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John I. Rodgers, Fort Canby, W. T.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. + Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

B. F. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.

C. H. K. Presidio, Cal. M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

I. L. Fort Canby, W. T.

**2d Artillery—Hdqr., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.**

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Washington Bks., D. C.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Wash. Bks.

E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. M. Fort McHenry, Md.

G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

**3d Artillery—Hdqr., St. Augustine, Fla.**

Colonel H. G. Gibson, not joined; Lieutenant Colonel A. Piper comdg.; Major R. L. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark'

A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.

C. + Little Rock Bks., Ark. B. E. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. + San Antonio, Tex.

I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

**4th Artillery—Hdqr., Ft. Adams, R. I.**

Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg'; Lt. Col. John Mendenhall, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.; Major A. C. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.

B. + D. H. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. J. Fort Snelling, Minn.

H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

**5th Artillery—Hdqr., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.**

Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, Fort Leavenworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point.

A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.

B. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. + Fort Omaha, Neb.

E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

\* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

##### ENGINEER BATTALION.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. West Point, N. Y.

##### INFANTRY.

#### 1st Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Sup't. G. R. S.; Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg'; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Apache, A. T.

A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.

E. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort McDowell, A. T.

F. Fort Bowie, A. T.

I. Fort Lowell, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

B. Fort Apache, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.

C. Fort Chelan, W. T.

**2d Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.**

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Ceon d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.

B. Fort Lapwai, I. T. H. In summer camp at

**3d Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Shaw, M. T.**

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.

B. D. F. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

**4th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Omaha, Neb.**

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.

A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.

B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

C. G. Fort Verde, A. T. E. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

**5th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Keogh, M. T.**

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

**6th Infantry—Hdqr., Fort Douglas, Utah.**

Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

**7th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Laramie, W. T.**

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Ft. Bridger, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Fort Washakie, W. T.

A. C. D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

B. E. G. H. I. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.

**8th Infantry—Hdqr., Angel Island, Cal.**

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg'; Lieut. Col. O. M. Bryant, Benicia Bars, Cal.; Major A. S. Burt, Fort Bowditch, Cal.

A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.

G. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Healleck, Nev.

D. E. H. A. N. I. Fort Ansel, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

**9th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.**

Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

A. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

E. \* G. F. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

**10th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Wayne, Mich.**

Col. H. B. Blits, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

**11th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Sully, D. T.**

Col. R. L. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, Fort Sully, D. T.

A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Busor', D. T.

B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.

G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

**12th Infantry—Hdqr., Madison Barracks, N. Y.**

Col. O. B. Willcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

**13th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Wingate, N. M.**

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. K. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A. B. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.

D. Fort Selden, N. M. G. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

**14th Infantry—Hdqr., Ft. Sidney, Neb.**

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Colo.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.

A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney,

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.**ALLIANCE*, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. En route for Port au Prince, Hayti.*SWATARA*, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Port au Prince, Hayti, at last accounts.*TENNESSEE*, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. a.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 12, for a cruise in the West Indies. Will first touch at Port au Prince, Hayti. Before her return she will probably visit the Spanish Main, Aspinwall, the Central American and Mexican coasts. Letters should be sent to her at Aspinwall.*VANDALIA*, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Left Norfolk, Dec. 10, for Port au Prince, Hayti.*South Atlantic Station—Commodore Thomas S. Phelps.**BROOKLYN*, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. a.) En route for Madagascar.*Commodore T. S. Phelps* reports the arrival of this vessel at Cape Town, Nov. 5, thirty-seven days from Montevideo. She encountered en route no less than six gales and 15 days of continuous adverse winds, a circumstance unprecedented, in Commodore Phelps' knowledge, in the accepted track between Rio de La Plata and the C. of G. H. Health of ship's company excellent. The ship will be docked to have her bottom cleaned.*NIPSCIC*, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31.*European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.**LANCASTER*, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. a.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. Arrived at Marseilles, from Barcelona, Nov. 13. Captain Potter relieved Captain Gherardi Nov. 16, and the ship was to sail for Villefranche on the 24th, to remain several weeks.*QUINNEBAUG*, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, repairing, Nov. 10.*KEARSARGE*, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Marseilles, France, Nov. 21, from Port Mahon, where she spent a week drilling. Would probably proceed to Villefranche about Dec. 1.*Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.**ADAMS*, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Cochran. At Sitka, Alaska.*HARTFORD*, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. a.) Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. At Callao, Peru, December 2. Rear Admiral Hughes will visit the Hawaiian Islands with the *Hartford*, and after spending a short time there will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to meet his relief and to haul down his flag in that port when the date of his retirement shall have arrived. He retires March 31, 1884.*IROQUOIS*, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Bands. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 31.*PENSACOLA*, 2d rate, 22 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Left Yokohama, Japan, the latter part of October, for Nagasaki, Japan, en route for the U. S. Letters should be sent to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, (care U. Consul): Cape Town, South Africa, via Europe.*WAHUSSETT*, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Was due at Callao, Peru, Dec. 1, where she probably is.*SHENANDOAH*, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Boston, Mass., undergoing certain alterations in the quarters occupied by the officers and men. When completed she will sail for the Pacific Station.*Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.**ALERT*, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Japan Nov. 26.*ENTERPRISE*, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 23.*JUNIATA*, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Farnell F. Harrington. At Canton Dec. 6.*MONOCACY*, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higgins. At Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 2.*PALOS*, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Nagasaki, Japan.*RICHMOND*, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. a.) Capt. Jos. S. Kerrett. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 2.*ESSEX*, 2d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 24.*TRENTON*, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Sailed from New York, Dec. 1, 1883, for the Asiatic Station, with the Corean Embassy on board. She will proceed to Corea by way of the Suez Canal. She will touch at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples and Port Said, and at such other points as the Coreans may desire. She will stay at Marseilles for sometime, while the Embassy visits Paris and London.*Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Luce.**JAMESTOWN*, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At New York.*MINNESOTA*, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunboat. In winter quarters. Mail address, Station E, New York. Packages and telegrams should be addressed to the *Minnesota*, foot of West Twenty-seventh Street.*NEW HAMPSHIRE*, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.*PORTSMOUTH*, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.*SARATOGA*, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York.*On Special Service.**DESPATCH*, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.*MICHIGAN*, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.*The Naval Board of Inspection found the *Michigan*, at Erie, Pa., in first class condition, and beyond recomending a few minor changes to her hull considered her in a wonderfully sound condition considering her age. The hull is said to be as sound as when she was built in 1844.**PINTA*, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal.*Lieutenant Commander Caldwell*, reports the arrival of*the *Pinta* at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, December 8. She encountered two short gales in which the vessel was lively and uncomfortable, but proved herself a good sea-boat, and capable of going where any steamer can go. Her engines performed admirably. Lieutenant Caldwell expected to leave for Manaham, Brazil, not later than December.**POWHATAN*, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Andrew W. Reed. At Boston undergoing repairs.*RANGER*, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Surveying in the Gulf of Mexico. At Acapulco, Mexico, at last accounts. From there was to go to the Gulf of Tehuantepec.*ST. MARY'S*, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.*TALLAPOOSA*, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. John F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Left Boston, Dec. 11, for Newport, R. I., where she arrived Dec. 12, and left same day for New York.*YANTIC*, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At the Navy-yard, New York. Will make a cruise through the West Indies, and will visit Paramaribo, Dutch and French Guyana, the Orinoco River, and return to Port au Prince—thence visit Cuban ports, and return to Hampton Roads, via Key West and Charleston.*Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.**GALENA*, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard fitting out. Is going to the West Indies, and will visit various ports. Will be absent about two or three months. She is not yet ready for sea.*COLORADO*, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.*FRANKLIN*, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.*INDEPENDENCE*, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.*SPEEDWELL*, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C.*ST. LOUIS*, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.*WABASH*, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.*WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.*The iron-clads *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Matapac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.*

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

*ENSIGN* (junior grade) Edwin W. Nash, U. S. N., left the flagship *Lancaster* at Marseilles for the United States via Havre, under sentence of a Court-martial, which was convened on the *Kearsarge* at Malaga, Spain, October 17th, by order of Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin. The charges were "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and conduct unbecoming an officer," and the sentence to be dismissed the service. Mr. Nash's trouble arose from an indiscreet use of alcoholic liquors, which disqualifies him for duty by impairing his health. There has been so little intemperance on the European Station of late years, that delinquencies of this nature are as a consequence especially conspicuous, and promptly discouraged.*The repairs to the *Quinnebaug*, which are being made at Leghorn, Italy, will exceed the estimates by several thousand dollars.**The U. S. Tug *Cohasset* left New York, Dec. 11, for Newport.**The Inspection Board left Washington, D. C., on Dec. 12, for Norfolk. They will make an inspection of the Receiving Ship *Franklin*, and will also examine the tug *Snowdrop* as to her fitness to be continued in the Navy Register and in the Naval service.**The Spanish gunboat *Bazan*, arrived at Key West, on the 31inst. She was formerly the American steamer *Alpa*, purchased about 10 years ago by the Spanish Government, built of iron, fore and aft rig, carrying one 100-pdr. Parrott rifle, 140 men, is 450 tons, 215 h. p., and can steam 12 knots per hour on 20 tons of coal per day. Carries coal for 10 days.**A BOARD of Pay Officers assembled at the Navy-yard, Washington, on Dec. 11, for the examination of Paymaster A. J. Pritchard for promotion to Pay Inspector. The members are Pay Director G. E. Thornton and Pay Inspectors Richard Washington and Jas. Hoy. Asst. Paymaster J. J. Doyle is Recorder. The retirement of Pay Director Cunningham, on the 23d inst., makes a vacancy for Edward May to be Pay Director.**On Thursday evening, October 6, a seaman named Olaf Thompson, on the *Vandalia*, which vessel was moored at the coal wharf, Norfolk Navy Yard, while putting in a bolt on the lower yard of the forecastle of that vessel, fell to the deck and broke his thigh. Assistance was promptly rendered him, and he was sent to the hospital.**The annual register of the Naval Academy for the year 1883-84, just issued at the Naval Academy, shows that, from Dec. 2, 1882, to Oct. 15, 1883, 44 cadets resigned, 15 were dropped, and 8 were dismissed, 7 of the latter being for bazing. Of the first class cadets, C. H. Hewes, C. M. Knopfer, W. L. Capps, W. B. Hoggatt, Frederick E. Curtis, F. K. Kill, and Clarence S. Williams are designated as "stars," having received 85 per cent. in their studies. David W. Taylor, Wm. McKay, A. C. Dissenbach, Theodore C. Fenton, John G. Tawney, and Wm. G. Miller are the stars of the second class, and F. N. Kress and Frederick Parker of the third class.**Exs. J. B. Bernadou, who was at last accounts in San Francisco, en route to Corea, is reported by the *Call* as saying: "At present I am studying up the language through the aid of Bishop Ridell's excellent Corean grammar and French and Corean dictionary. The Smithsonian Institute has supplied me with a complete outfit for field work, and pays my expenses of travel while in Corea. I, of course, hope that my collections will compensate the Institute for the outlay to which it will be put, and that I may be able in some degree to add to the slight knowledge which the civilized world now has of the mineralogy and natural history of the land that has been so long shut off from all intercourse with other countries."**The hulls of the steamers *Worcester* and *Shawmut* have been towed into Philadelphia to be broken up by those who recently purchased them from the Government. The monitor *Dictator*, purchased by A. Purves and Co., Phila., for about 1-70th of this sum, has been towed from League Island to Phila., where she is being broken up to melt down in iron furnaces. A considerable portion of the armor and upper work has been removed, and a steam machine for breaking off and driving out the rivets has been put to work upon**her. The vessel has twelve boilers in her, which are badly corroded and scaled, and her machinery consists of two immense engines of 100 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke, which were built at the Allaire Works, in New York City, in 1863, for the Delameters.**Quite an exciting race between cutters from the United States steamers *Wabash*, *Powhatan*, and *Shenandoah* occurred Nov. 29, 1883, at Boston, Mass., starting from the old Charlestown bridge, over a course of about a mile and repeat. A large crowd witnessed the contest, which was well fought to the end. The cutter from the Receiving-ship *Wabash* was the winning boat.**The U. S. S. *Mohican* will be launched at the Mare Island yard on Dec. 26, and immediately afterwards the work of placing her engines will be commenced. She is not entirely finished, but further work on her construction has been suspended for want of funds. In case of emergency, however, she could be prepared for sea in about four months. She will give the Navy another vessel of the *Marion* and *Scout* class, which have proved so satisfactory. Her frame is of live-oak. She is 216 feet between perpendiculars, 33 feet breadth of beam, ship rigged, having a sail surface of 14,150 square feet in her ten principal sails. She can carry an armament of one 8-inch, six 9-inch, one 60-pounder, or its equivalent in weight of more modern guns. Her draught of water is 14 feet 6 inches forward and 17 feet 6 inches aft, and her displacement 1,800 tons.**The Norfolk *Landmark*, referring to a rumor that one of the James River monitors is to be brought there for a receiving-ship in place of the *Franklin*, says: We hope not. Let us have something more dignified than a monitor for our Commodore's flagship. Why cannot the officers of the station unite and urge the Department to send the old training-ship *Constitution* here?**The torpedo-boat *Alarm*, now at Norfolk, is to be put in commission about the middle of December, and will be assigned to special cruising duty. Lieut. R. M. G. Brown has been ordered to command her on Dec. 15. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to put her in readiness for sea service.**The U. S. S. *Ossipee*, being repaired at League Island Navy-yard, is expected to be ready for sea by the 1st of January.**At the meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on the 8th inst., the resignation of Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, as Director and 2d Vice-President, was accepted, and P. A. Engineer C. R. Roelker elected to succeed him. Boatman Joseph McDonald was elected to fill vacancy on the Board of Resident Directors. Out of the nine applicants for membership, mentioned last week, seven were elected, the other two went over until next meeting. The Association now consists of 693 members, and pays a benefit of \$3320.**CAPTAIN Andrew W. Johnson, commanding the U. S. S. *Powhatan*, has been acquitted by the Court-martial, of which Commodore Temple was President, of charges of culpable negligence of duty and inefficiency at the time of the collision of the *Powhatan* with the schooner *Druid*. The Secretary of the Navy will, we are informed, disapprove of the finding of the Court. Lieutenant Chas. A. Stone, the watch-officer of the *Powhatan*, at the time of the collision, who was tried on the same charges, has been found guilty and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty on waiting orders to retain his present number in his grade and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, in General Orders. The action in this case will probably be enjoined.**The Court Martial, Commodore Young, President, which tried Lieut. Uriel Sebree, the commander of the *Pinta*, at the time of her collision with the brig *Tally-Ho*, has found him guilty of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for the period of three years, to retain his present number in his grade during that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The sentence in this case will be considerably mitigated.**The Naval Board of Inspection, Commodore Do Kraft, President, left Washington for Norfolk, on Wednesday evening, to inspect the U. S. Tag *Snowdrop* and Receiving Ship *Franklin*.**PASSED Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, U. S. N., is Recorder of the Board for the examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Naval Constructors in U. S. Navy, which convened at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.*

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

*Dec. 10.—Commander Charles S. Cotton, as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.**Lieutenant Robert M. G. Brown, to command the Alarm on December 15.**Lieutenant Fredk. W. Greenleaf, to appear before the Retiring Board.**Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, to the Alarm. Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Alderdice, to duty as Professor of Engineering in the Polytechnic Branch of the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri.**Lieutenant D. D. V. Stuart, to the Navy-yard, New York. Lieutenant Charles F. Norton, to duty at Chester, Pa., in connection with the Naval Advisory Board.**Dec. 12.—Lieutenant Charles F. Norton, to the Training Ship Minnesota on December 15.**Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, in addition to his present duties, to attend officers of the Navy residing at Portsmouth, N. H., and vicinity, not otherwise provided with medical aid.**Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, and also as Paymaster of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., on January 1.**Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, as Recorder of the Naval Examining Board at Washington.**Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap, to duty on board the iron-clad at City Point, Va., on January 1.**Gunner John Gaskine, to duty at the Navy-yard at League Island, Pa.**Sailmaker George T. Douglass, to duty in the Equipment Department at the Navy-yard, New York.**Sailmaker Alex. W. Cassell, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on December 31.**Dec. 14.—Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, to appear before Retiring Board.*

## DETACHED.

*Dec. 14.—Lieut. J. C. Bennett, from the *Quinnebaug*, on Nov. 23d last, and granted leave of absence, Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, from duty at Morgan Iron Works, New York, and ordered to Chester Pa., Lieut. Wm. C. Gibson, from the *Yantic*, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Robert E. Carmody, from Navy Yard New York, on Dec. 31, and ordered executive of the *Yantic*, Jan. 1st, 1884.**Dec. 10.—Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, from the Training Ship Jamestown and ordered to the Alarm December 15.*

Naval Cadet Nathaniel M. Hubbard has reported his return home, having been detached from the Juniper on October 9 last, in obedience to orders from the Department.

Lieutenant John M. Hawley, from the Hydrographic Office on December 12 and ordered to take charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, from the Tallapoosa and ordered to the Shenandoah.

DEC. 11.—Lieutenant George A. Bicknell, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn.

Lieutenant Walter S. Hughes, from the Training Ship Jamestown and ordered as Executive of the Alarm.

DEC. 12.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. M. Roche, from duties assigned him at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on January 1.

Sailmaker George P. Barnes, from duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on January 1, and ordered to the Receiving ship Franklin.

Assistant Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, from duty on board the iron-clads at City Point, Va., on January 1, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander John J. Brice, for one year from January 1 next, with permission to leave the United States.

#### REVOKED.

The order detaching Asst. Engineer Jno. D. Sloane from the Tallapoosa and ordering him to the Shenandoah is revoked, and he will continue on the Tallapoosa.

The orders of Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill for special duty in connection with the Advisory Board.

The orders of Lieutenant Chas. F. Norton to special duty under instructions of the Advisory Board and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Asst. Engineer F. C. Bowers, to the Shenandoah and ordered to resume duties on board the Tallapoosa.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy, already reported here since the adjournment of Congress. The names sent are as follows:

To be Rear Admirals: Robert W. Shufeldt, Alexander C. Rhind, and Thomas Pattison.

To be Commodores: Thomas F. Fillebrown, and John H. Russell.

To be Captains: Byron Wilson and Frederick McNair.

To be Commanders: Dennis W. Mullan, George T. Davis, George D. B. Glidden, N. Mayo Dyer, and Francis M. Green.

To be Lieutenant Commanders: Wm. H. Webb, Zera L. Tanner, William Welch, Samuel Belden, Eugene W. Watson, John F. Merry.

To be Lieutenants: William P. Clason, Wm. C. Babcock, Henry H. Barrall, Charles D. Galloway, Frederick H. LeFever, Charles A. Foster, Wm. E. Sewell, Henry McCrea, Edward F. Qualtrough, Downe L. Wilson.

To be Lieutenants (Junior Grades): Edward D. Bostick, Henry J. Hunt, George M. Stoney, Frederick W. Coffin, Harry M. Hodges, Wm. B. Caperton, James T. Smith, Ridgeley Hunt.

To be Ensigns: Peyton B. Bibb, John E. McDonnell, Geo. R. Clark, George H. Stafford, Wm. C. Canfield, Allen G. Rogers.

To be Ensigns (Junior Grade): John A. Hooperoff, Robert B. Dashell, Edw. E. Capovert; Houston Eldridge, N. Y.; Henry B. Wilson, N. J.; Gilbert Wilkes, Utah; Geo. P. Blow, Va., all being graduates of the Naval Academy, and promoted under the acts of Congress, August 6, 1883, and March 3, 1883.

Such of the foregoing officers, nearly all abroad on duty, as have not been examined for promotion as required by law, to be subject to such examination and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions.

#### NOMINATIONS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Bradley, Me., to be a surgeon from March 14, 1883, vice Hiland, retired.

Horace Brown Scott, Conn., to be an assistant surgeon from July 11, 1883, to fill a vacancy.

Assistant Paymaster George M. Allen, Ind., to be a passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 30, 1883, vice Lewis and Brown, deceased.

Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, N. Y., to be a chief engineer from March 12, 1883, vice King, deceased.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, Ohio, to be a chief engineer from June 16, 1883, vice Shock, retired.

Passed Assistant Engineer Lewis W. Robinson, Penn., to be a chief engineer from Aug. 19, 1883, vice Dauby, retired.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, Penn., to be a passed assistant engineer from March 3, 1882, vice McEwan, promoted.

Assistant Engineer J. P. Stuart Lawrence, Penn., to be passed assistant engineer from June 16, 1883, vice Robinson and Lowe, promoted.

#### CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant Wm. E. Whittlefield, Surgeon Fredk. M. Dearborn, Boatswain William Jones, and Gunners Wm. T. Devan and Carrington A. Young have been placed upon the Retired List from December 10, 1883.

Death in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 12, 1883:

Samuel Adams, naval pensioner, formerly seaman, Nov. 2, Holmesburg, Pa.

Augustus Kearns, seaman, Dec. 3, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Peter Rooney, beneficiary, Dec. 9, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

#### MAINE CORPS.

Captains H. B. Lowry and R. S. Collum have been ordered to proceed to Baltimore with the remains of Captain Wm. Wallace for interment. Leave has been granted to Captain R. W. Huntington for two weeks. The sick leave of 1st Lieutenant David Whipple has been extended two months.

The death of Capt. Wallace, of the Marine Corps, allows the promotion of 1st Lt. A. S. Taylor to Captain, and 2d Lt. S. J. Logan to 1st Lieutenant. A vacancy is made for a 2d lieutenant, to be filled in June next from a graduate of the Naval Academy.

The following nominations have been made: 1st Lieutenant A. S. Taylor to be a Captain, and 2d Lieutenant S. J. Logan to be a 1st Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from December 12, 1883, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Captain William Wallace.

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

First Lieutenant Israel H. Washburn, Me., to be a captain from March 20, 1883, vice Haycock, retired.

Second Lieutenant Henry Whiting, N. Y., to be a first lieutenant from March 20, 1883, vice Washburn, nominated for promotion.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, N. H., to be a captain from Oct. 8, 1883, vice Nokes, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Le Roy Webster, N. Y., to be a first lieutenant from July 1, 1883, vice Scott, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Turner, Penn., to be a first lieutenant from Oct. 8, 1883, vice Webster, nominated for promotion.

Francis E. Sutton, N. Y.; Henry K. White, Dakota; Lincoln Karmann, Penn.; Charles H. Lanchheimer, Md.; Wm. H. Stayton, Del.; Chas. A. Doyen, N. H.; Jas. A. Mahoney, Mass.; Franklin J. Moses, S. C.; Henry C. Haines, D. C., and George Barnett, Wis., all graduates of the Naval Academy, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from July 1, 1883, to fill vacancies in that corps.

Frederick C. Rider, R. I.; Jay M. Whitham, Ill., and C. Marrast Perkins, Ga., all graduates of the Naval Academy, to be assistant engineers from July 1, 1883, to fill vacancies in that grade.

Stimson J. Brown, N. Y., to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from Oct. 13, 1883, to fill a vacancy.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.

The family of Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul General in New York, are in town.

Quite a number of army and navy officers stationed here have subscribed to the assemblies to be given at the Casino club rooms during the winter, the first of which takes place on Friday next.

Kenneth Price, leader of the 5th U. S. Infantry band, stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana, is visiting his Newport friends. He was formerly stationed here, where he has many friends. His business East is of an official character, and before returning he will visit Washington.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., commanding the *New Hampshire*, and Lieutenant Commander Theo. F. Jewell and Washburn Maynard, of the Torpedo Station, went to Boston on Monday on court martial duty. Miss Lillian Hammond, Capt. Matthews' sister-in-law, is seriously ill at this place.

The remains of Albert F. Allen, an apprentice boy, who was drowned while escaping from ship, were taken up on Monday, and identified by a private detective, and forwarded to his home in Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

Lieut. Walker, U. S. A., who walked out of a third story window in the Cogswell, Massey and Co. building, Saturday morning, will undoubtedly recover.

At first his life was despaired of, and it was feared that he was internally injured. His hip and shoulder were dislocated, but no bones were broken. He is receiving the best of attention at the Post Hospital at Fort Adams, where he was taken immediately after he was found. Lieut. Walker had a room in the building, and, as was his custom, when he had mislaid or forgotten his key, he walked out of the entry window, where he expected to find a wide cornice leading to the window of his room, which, however, was on the fourth floor. He stopped, however, at the third floor entry, and fell to the ground below, a distance of forty feet, mistaking the third for the fourth story. His cries for help were heard by a drug clerk, at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Anna Greene, granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, is quite ill. She recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Naval Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton left his home at New Bedford on Monday for Washington, where he is to report as senior member and president of the board of examination for the promotion of such officers as may be ordered before it.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Theo. Frillinghuyzen, youngest son of the Secretary of State, to Miss Alice Coats.

Lieut. Commander John S. Newell, U. S. N., attached to the torpedo station, is away on a visit.

The Newport Artillery course of lectures is a success financially.

The family of Lieut. McLean have returned to the torpedo station. Lieut. McLean is expected home from Europe soon.

Capt. T. O. Solfridge, of the torpedo station, left town Monday night on a brief leave.

The gun cotton manufactory at the torpedo station will be ready for business early in January. It has been constructed under the personal supervision of Prof. White, chemist, and of Mr. A. Angstrom, C. E., both of whom are employed at the station. Nearly all the machinery has arrived. Heretofore the station has had to depend upon England for all the gun cotton used.

It is again rumored that Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., is to be Capt. Solfridge's successor at the torpedo station.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE Alvaleta Social held their first reception at the residence of Rear Admiral G. H. Cooper on Friday evening, Dec. 7. The parlors were beautifully dressed with roses and similes. The guests were received by Mrs. Page Dennis, assisted by Mr. G. Cooper Dennis, treasurer of the Club.

Among the many lovely debutantes present were the Misses Allen, daughters of Chief Engr. Allen; Miss Mazie Gowen, Miss Scharzwaelder, Miss Bryant, Miss Smith, Miss E. Gilbert, and Miss Gardner. The cotillion was led by Mr. W. H. Cooper at 12.30 and danced until 2. The ladies' costumes were exquisitely pretty, and all wore handsome corsage bouquets.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.

THERE are five General Court Martial prisoners confined at the Marine barracks here.

Gunner John Russell, U. S. N., has been here as a witness before the Court of which Commodore Temple is President. He left for his home on Tuesday evening.

The *Iowa*, formerly the *Ammonoosuc*, was towed from the Yard on Thursday of last week. The *Niagara* has not yet been accepted by the bidders.

Lieut.-Commander Longnecker has reported for duty on the *Shenandoah* as Executive Officer. Captain Norton and Lieut. Wood have gone on leave.

A Medical Board consisting of Surgeons Gorgas, Winslow, and Hawk, held a survey on Lieut. Tremain last Friday.

Lieut.-Commander Train is in command of the *Pocahontas*, pending the arrest and trial of Captain Johnson. Paymaster Lisle, detached on the 15th inst., will leave at once for his home in Philadelphia. He will be relieved by Paymaster Swan. Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Jr., of the 12th Infantry, has been visiting his father, Pay Director Abbott, U. S. N., and left on Wednesday, to join his company.

Noros, of the DeLong expedition, has been canvassing the Yard for Mrs. DeLong's book. Lieut. Danenhower was in town during the week on business connected with his lectures.

Lieut. Sebree received permission to leave the limits of this command on Wednesday and will proceed to his home. The Court before which he was tried has been dissolved.

The General Court Martial ordered for the trial of Captain Johnson and Lieut. Stone finished its labors on Tuesday, and adjourned. The accused were defended by Lieut. Alex. McCrackin, U. S. N., who is reading law at Harvard. Rev. W. H. Balton, D. D., delivered an address on temperature on board the *Pocahontas*, on Sunday evening. The *Tallapoosa* arrived here on Friday from Portsmouth, and left on Tuesday for Newport. Ensign F. W. Tappan was transferred to the Chelsea Hospital on the arrival of the

*Tallapoosa*. He has a mild form of typhoid fever. The *Brule*, which collided with the *Onward*, has been sold to Gloucester parties for \$1750. She is said to have cost \$6000 last April. Her cargo was sold here for about two-thirds value as estimated when put on board.

The *Pocahontas* will sail on Tuesday for Portsmouth, N. H., from which place she will tow the *Constitution* to Norfolk, and then tow the *Franklin* to New York.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BASE BALL IN AFRICA.

WHILE the flagships *Lancaster* and the corvette *Kearsarge* were lying at Algiers, a match-game of base ball was arranged through the instrumentality of Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N., between two nines representing the two ships. The first was composed of junior officers from the *Lancaster* and *Kearsarge*, and the second of "blue jackets" from the *Lancaster*. As the latter had played together many times, and the officers for the first time, the *aspirants* were at a great disadvantage, as the annexed result will show. However, the exemplification of "the national game" on "Africa's golden sands" gave a great deal of pleasure to a large gathering of Europeans and Arabs who came to the race near the city, and varied very much the monotony of Algerian existence, now unenlivened by piracy. Nearly all of the élite, and many officials, were present, also a number of officers from H. M. S. *Cruiser*, and the French transport *Europa*. The grand stand was decorated with flags and banners. The President of the Association, and aides of the Governor-General, tendered marked courtesies to the American officers present, and the U. S. Vice-Consul, with rare presence of mind, caused a collation with tonic properties to be exhibited at an opportune moment. Pending all this, the really excellent and of the *Lancaster* disengaged the sweetest music.

#### THE SCORE.

Officers' Nine.			Blue-Jackets' Nine.		
A. B. R.	O. A. E.		A. B. R.	O. A. E.	
Barlett, c.....	3 0 4 1 2	Jansen, c. f.....	6 1 1 2		
Dent, P.....	3 0 0 2 2	O'Neil, c. f.....	6 2 1 3		
Greene, lb.....	3 0 10 1 1	Miller, l. f.....	6 3 0 0		
Thom, 2b.....	3 0 2 2 3	Dwyer, 2b.....	6 2 2 2		
Quinby, 3b.....	3 1 1 3 0	Briggs, 1b.....	5 4 5 0		
McWhorter, ss.....	3 0 1 5 3	Meahan, ss.....	5 3 0 4		
Woods, l. f.....	3 0 2 0 2	Ward, 3b.....	5 2 2 2		
Keith, c. f.....	3 0 1 1 3	Lynch, r. f.....	5 3 0 0		
Ashmore, r. f.....	3 0 0 0 2	Park, p.....	5 2 0		
27	21 15 21		49	22 21 1	
Innings.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		Innings.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Total.....	0 0 0 0 0 1 1		Total.....	6 3 2 3 3 2 3	

Earned runs—Officers, 9; Blue-Jackets, 12.

Passed balls—Barlett, 9; O'Neil, 1.

Double Play—Green-Quinby; Jansen-Dwyer.

Umpire—Ensign Brown.

#### H. C. C.

ALGIERS, AFRICA, Oct. 30, 1883.

#### STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

*Colby M. Chester*, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.

*Steamer A. D. Bachs*—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of New Jersey. Address Navy-yard, New York.

*Steamer Arago*—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Delaware Bay. Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

*Steamer G. S. Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Nantucket Shoals. Address Station F, New York City.

*Schooner Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Atlantic Coast. Address Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

*Schooner Eagle*—Lieut. Eugene D. F. Head, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of Maine. Address Navy-yard, New York.

*Schooner Ernest*—Lieut. T. D. Bolles, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Gray's Harbor, W. T. Address Port Townsend, W. T.

*Steamer Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.

*Steamer Gedney*—Lieut. Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of Maine. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

*Steamer Hauler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Alaska. Address P. O. Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

*Steamer M. Arthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of California. Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.

*Schooner Palinurus*—Lieut. A. V. Wadham, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Stonington, Conn.

*Schooner Ready*—Lieut. Cam. Molt, Winslow, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Delaware Bay. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

*Schooner Scoresby*—Ensign Ronnie P. Schwerin, U. S. N.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.

*Schooner Silliman*—Lieut. John D. Keeler, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Long Island Sound. Address Navy Yard, New York.

#### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

*Alert*, 2d Lt. C. H. McClellan, comdg. Tom's River, N. J.

*Boultwell*, Capt. John B. Baker, comdg. Savannah, Ga.

&lt;p

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## INFORMATION WANTED

Of any one who was connected with the above regiment during 1870, and was acquainted with CHARLES A. MCCLURE of said regiment. Address J. H. LINDSAY, Morning Express office, Albany, New York.

GENERAL Richard D. Cutts, of the Coast Survey, who recently returned from Rome, was stricken with paralysis last Saturday while riding in a Washington street car. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 1725 H street, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

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**THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY.**

The question of responsibility for the escape of Confederate cruisers from British ports was supposed to have been settled, so far as such a question was capable of settlement, by the decision of the "Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." But at this late date Captain James D. Bulloch presents us with a work in which he opens up the controversy anew. Captain Bulloch is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and was in his youth an officer of our Navy. During the civil war he served the Confederacy as its naval representative abroad, charged with the purchase and equipment of vessels of war. His history of the Confederate Secret Service abroad\* is a very interesting narrative and a most valuable contribution to the history of the civil war. His chief object, as he tells us, is "to demonstrate, by a plain statement of facts, that the Confederate Government, through their agents, did nothing more than all other belligerents have heretofore done in time of need—namely, tried to obtain from every possible source the means necessary to carry on the war in which they were engaged, and that in doing so they took particular pains to understand the municipal laws of those countries in which they sought to supply their wants, and were especially careful to keep within the statutes." The inference he seeks to draw from this is not warranted, as the *Saturday Review*, of London, shows in a recent notice of his book. "It is somewhat strange," says the *Review*, "that an official so experienced, a statesman so thoughtful, a historian so temperate and candid, should have lost sight of the very lesson taught by his own achievements—the vital difference between a ship fit for warlike purposes, if not armed, and a cargo of guns and rifles. The latter cannot, the former can, be rendered effective for belligerent purposes without being brought into belligerent purposes, and, therefore, the ship approaches, as the military cargo can never approach, to the character of a hostile expedition having its real basis a neutral territory." The contrary view was held and acted upon by nearly all nations, the United States included, up to and during our civil war, but that war, as the *Review* goes on to show, "first afforded the example of a blockaded State fitting out cruisers exclusively in foreign countries, and waging, from neutral waters, a war utterly destructive of its antagonist's maritime commerce." The very success with which

Captain Bulloch was able, without violating the letter of English law, to make an English port the real basis of a naval operation, the starting point of a belligerent expedition, "demonstrated the insufficiency of the existing rules, and thereby justified a course which was substantially neutral, if it operated very harshly against the Confederate States."

As the *Review* was conspicuous among "the leading literary journals of the kingdom," which, as Capt. Bulloch tells us, warmly espoused and ably defended the Southern cause, its criticism upon his opinions have the greater weight. The compliments to him personally are hardly justified by this work, which seem to us to be a somewhat strained attempt to prove the worse the better reason. It is profitless to argue against the logic of events, and Captain Bulloch would, as it seems to us, have accomplished quite as much by confining himself more strictly to the narrative of his experiences as Confederate agent, which is certainly very interesting and valuable.

The only practical result of the violation of English neutrality which must, after the Geneva arbitration, be accepted as a fact established, was the destruction of the inheritance, which, as the result has shown, was the common possession of North and South. And, considering the question in the dry light of reason, now that the animosities of war have happily passed away, what was gained to the Confederacy even at the time by the destruction of our commerce? Would not the money that was expended in purchasing and equipping the Confederate cruisers have been better expended in providing the munitions of war for the Confederate armies in the field? The Confederate authorities, when it was too late, themselves reached the conclusion that they had made a mistake, and, as Capt. Bulloch tells us, "had determined at or about the time of the *Alabama's* loss to apply the whole of the resources of the Treasury in purchasing military and other necessary supplies, and in building steamers suitable in speed and structure to run the blockade, and for making short maritime raids along the Northern coast." As it was, the compulsory sale of ships that could not be got to sea, because of the prohibition of her Majesty's Government, more than once supplied the means of continuing purchases and shipments of war material which could not have been bought. The lesson of all this is that the efforts in war are of little account which are expended in merely annoying an enemy, without directly affecting the resources upon which he depends to continue the conflict. The wise tendency of modern days is to narrow the field of hostilities and exempt from their operation, so far as possible those who have only an enforced or collateral relation to them. It is not probable, however, as Mr. Bulloch says, "that any maritime power will leave its commerce at the mercy of light cruisers of the *Alabama* type in a future war. In fact, a fair amount of British trade could be carried on in steamers capable of protecting themselves or of escaping by their great speed, because the majority of the modern steamers of the British mercantile marine could carry as heavy guns as the cruisers that would be sent after them, and they have very high speed."

As to the precedents we established during the war with reference to the use made by Confederate vessels of neutral ports, Mr. Bulloch thinks they will some day return to plague us. If England, he says, "were engaged in war, she would act upon the example of the United States, and would stop the conveyance of such goods to ports adjacent to those of her enemy, even though covered by the American flag. Submission to such an interruption of their trade, would not be long borne by the people of the United States. The alternative would be war, probably at a time when the country would be unprepared with ships, either for actual cruising or for a vigorous defence of their coasting trade." The author says further: "The practice of stopping ordinary merchant steamers and detaining them for examination and inquiry, unless they were leading for a Northern port, drove the Confederate agents to such shifts in order to get their purchases out of England, that the cost of every rifle and every ounce of powder was greatly increased irrespective of the high blockade rates, for freight. A notable and distressing feature of this unequal treatment of the two belligerents was that the restrictive watchfulness practised over the weaker side became more cold and rigid as the disparity of strength became more and more manifest."

In France more favor was shown at first, but the friendship of the French Emperor was like the little book of apocalyptic vision, sweet as honey in the mouth but turning to bitterness afterward. From persons in close relationship with the Emperor Mr. Shedd received an intimation that the building of ships-of-war in France would not be interfered with, and that they would be permitted to leave French ports upon any plausible plea the builders

\* The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe, or How the Confederate Cruisers were Equipped. By James D. Bulloch, Naval Representative of the Confederate States in Europe, during the civil war. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

might give. M. Arman, the shipbuilder and member of the Corps Legislatif, received similar information confidentially from the Minister of State. Four wooden screw corvettes of great speed and two iron-clads were accordingly ordered, and but for lack of funds a large order would have been given. But when the rams and two of the corvettes were done, M. Arman received imperative orders from his government to sell them to "Governments of the North of Europe," the Emperor rating him severely in an interview, threatening imprisonment, and declaring that if they were not sold at once bona fide he would have them seized. This action is not unnaturally associated with the fact that "the course of the Civil War about this time took an unfavorable turn for the Confederate States and the South began to show signs of exhaustion." Failing health and corporal suffering had, we are further told, greatly impaired the mind and weakened the will of Napoleon III. One of the rams was afterwards repurchased from the Danish government and under the name of the *Stonevall* passed into the possession of the United States Government at the end of the war.

Captain Bulloch introduces some criticisms upon our Navy by the statement that he has never been moved to the slightest sentiment of ill will against its personnel, and has no grudge to gratify, and no personal injury to retaliate. It is, therefore, he states without any disposition to depreciate, that he expresses a very small opinion of the victories achieved by United States ships "over the very inadequate resistance the Confederates were able to oppose to them."

"The run past the forts on the Mississippi, and the entry into Mobile Bay, are no more comparable to Nelson's exploits at Copenhagen and Aboukir than the march through Abyssinia and the storming of Magdala are deserving of comparison with the rapid advance of the French into Northern Italy, and the 'terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi.' Yet he tells us that if "a single one of the higher officers of the U. S. Army had possessed inspiration and vigor corresponding to that of Farragut the Confederacy could not have resisted and beaten back the vastly superior power of the Federal Government for four years." Grant and Banks would never have gotten possession of the Mississippi if Farragut and Porter had not opened it to them. "And it is not impossible that General Grant owes his great reputation to the opportunity afforded him by Farragut's exploits on the Mississippi, and obtained the advantages which enabled him to overwhelm Lee through the consequences which inevitably followed the naval operations in the Southwest." The U. S. Navy Department, we are further told, "did not send many, nor the most suitable vessels in pursuit of the Confederate cruisers, and strange to say, instead of consulting Maury's charts and the Chambers of Commerce of the large shipping ports as to when American trade would most require protection, and where the attacking cruisers would be sure to go, left the protecting ships to make passages in a purposeless sort of way, from port to port, their arrivals or departures being often just too early or too late to meet the Confederate cruisers." And even such converted ships as the *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* "would have liked no better fate than to have encountered in couplets, or even in triplets," such vessels as the *Onward*, *Ino*, *Gemsok*, *National Guard*, *Sheppard Knapp*, *George Mangham*, "alleged to have been employed in pursuit of the Confederate cruisers." "Even the *Vanderbilt*, wholly dependent on her engines, and requiring 2,000 tons of coal in a little more than six weeks, was a most unsuitable vessel to send upon such service, besides which, her extreme vulnerability was palpably against her." These, it will be understood, are the criticisms of Captain Bulloch, which we can afford to receive with good nature. In describing the character of the crews who manned the Confederate cruisers, Captain Bulloch incidentally compliments the management of these vessels by their officers. The captured crews of American ships, he says, "expressed but little if any veneration for the 'old flag,' and did not appear to look upon the new arrangement of bunting at the peaks of the Confederate ships as a foreign invention." Various instances are mentioned to show the loyalty to their ship of men picked up at random, among them the fact that Waddell was able to preserve discipline, and bring the *Shenandoah* into Liverpool without his authority being questioned, when the men knew that the Confederate Government had collapsed. Not a single prize, we are told, was ever plundered, and the men never showed any disposition to plunder which required special and severe restraint. In explanation of this, Mr. Bulloch leaves us to choose between the suggestion that it was due to the inherent right and justice of the cause, and that it was "a tribute to the tact and judgment, the suavity, and kindly severity of the Confederate naval officers."

We can well afford to forgive the author of these volumes for anything he may have to say in disparagement of our management of naval affairs during the civil war, for the very earnest plea he offers in behalf of a generous treatment of the Navy now.

#### PAY OF THE ARMY.

The proposition that there should be shorter intervals between payments to the troops has been frequently agitated, and its advantages seem to preponderate greatly over the trouble and responsibility which would necessarily arise from a change in the present system. Progression and improvement should be the aim, and not blind adherence to the past merely because that has worked well, if a better plan is equally safe, practicable, and beneficial. If those armies which receive pay in theory only are excepted it will be seen that in none other than in our own Army are payments delayed until the account of two months or longer has elapsed. It is conceded that the Pay Department of the Army is and has been well managed; there is no doubt on this point; the recent case in Texas is an exception which cannot mar the well merited efficiency of that corps.

Recollections of few pay days at posts can be recalled with pleasure. The great majority of the men of our Army are of an excellent class of the community, and if the same men were in civil employment, only paid at long intervals, it would be only natural that when paid off the indulgence of a "good time" would follow as the natural sequence, while on the other hand, if weekly payments were made, the men would always have money in hand, which it is fair to suppose they would spend as do those in civil life, an occasional indulgence in sociability and not on one grand spree. This is dealing with human nature and facts; but it is believed the greatest benefit arising from weekly or tri-monthly payments would be in the marked effect in decreasing desertion. The men of whom deserters are made are not the men who would ever accumulate or save from week to week enough money on which to desert, whereas, under the present system, this money being saved for them, they find themselves at pay day with \$30 or more in hand, enough to give them a good start. The deduction is made from long observation that most men who desert do so from some temporary pique, a fancied or perhaps real grievance, and look forward to pay day as furnishing them financial means to aid them; others, having indulged in a grand spree and having money enough to carry them away, will under this influence desert. It will not be questioned that nine-tenths of the desertions are made on pay day and within the few days following. Certainly there must be some reason for this, and the circumstances referred to are among the contributing causes. The cost to the Army by desertion is undoubtedly large, but even more important are the results to discipline and efficiency. Desertion may be checked by just treatment, but so long as there is the temptation of sufficient money in hand to aid the deserter in getting away, so long will there be deserters from that unsettled class of men who manage to obtain entrance into the Army.

The change proposed is radical and in accord with the progressive spirit for improvement so clearly manifested by Adjutant General Drum, and while it would throw much work and responsibility on the shoulders of company commanders, the latter have time to spare, and doubtless will appreciate the change if they can see that it would work improvement. It may not meet the conservative views of the few who, never marching forward, only "mark time," and deprecate change because it is change.

The organization of the Pay Corps can remain intact, the officers of the corps being necessary for assignment to geographical pay districts and having their station at some of the larger military posts, and not assembled, as now, in groups in some city. Paymasters being thus stationed, say at Forts Leavenworth, Sill, Douglas, Russell and other large central posts, would disburse the money from week to week to the company commanders in their vicinage for payment to the men—or better yet, have the paymasters at such posts pay the men direct. This would involve more labor and trouble than the two months interval between payments as now, but it seems practicable, if payments at the smaller posts could be made by the quartermaster or from funds transferred by him to company commanders. The fact that acting quartermasters and company commanders are not bonded officers would not be regarded as jeopardizing public funds, for these acting quartermasters receive and disburse larger amounts in construction of posts, as acting commissaries of subsistence, in sales, etc., and officers of the engineers disburse millions of money without furnishing bonds.

The average strength of each company known, a very close approximation can be made of the amount necessary for the company at each next ensuing pay day. The amount thus remitted to the company commander or other officer should be receipted for and charged against him, and on transmission of the receipt roll of the company, this roll should be examined (audited) by the paymaster of the district, who after correction of errors would advise the officer accountable of the amount of the roll as corrected and credit his account as an offset to the debit of the funds transferred to him.

To the smaller posts funds could be remitted by draft—not necessarily in one large amount—and if the post is any criterion, there would never be any difficulty or delay in obtaining cash in exchange at posts the most distant from civilization. The Post Quartermaster, Commissary and Trader always have funds which they are troubled to care for and only too anxious to exchange for official drafts. No complex system of accounts need arise: in our Army there is a net pay for each grade according to length of service and there are no stoppages except for absence without leave, court-martial, over-issues and issues, and Soldiers' Home; while in the British army stoppages vary with the condition, station, etc.

The books and forms necessary in the adoption of weekly payments need not be numerous or complex; for instance, the legend, when, where, and by whom enlisted, etc., might be omitted. A board of paymasters and company officers, fresh from the troops on frontier, would readily cutline a simple and practicable system. Section 1189, Rev. Stats., enacts that the Army shall be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless circumstances shall render further arrears unavoidable; and section 1288, that officers shall be paid monthly; so that more frequent payments to the men do not seem to require the authority of special legislation, although it is believed it would be better to have an enactment of Congress. It seems to us, therefore, all aspects of the case being considered, that weekly payments would result in the following advantages: 1st. In materially lessening desertion; 2d. In adding to contentment and manliness, by giving to each man the opportunity of always to have money in his pocket; and 3d. As aiding discipline and correcting the intemperance so frequent at the bi-monthly periods.

FROM the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part 3, Surgical Volume, we gather the interesting fact that the first regular tent field hospital was organized by Brevet Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon, U. S. A., during the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862. Colonel Irwin was then Medical Inspector of the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, and is now Medical Director of the Department of Arizona. The following letter shows how Colonel Irwin's efforts were appreciated at the time:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE

OHIO, FIELD OF SHILOH, April 12, 1862,

Colonel J. B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff:

Sir: I desire to call the especial attention of the General commanding this Army to the admirable hospital accommodations adopted by Dr. Irwin, U. S. A., Medical Inspector of the Division, during the battle of the 7th inst. They will be found as nearly perfect as the circumstances would allow. The wounded in the Division did not suffer from the inclement weather; they were all promptly sheltered and cared for. I beg to recommend Dr. Irwin to the favorable consideration of his superiors.

Very respectfully, W. Nelson, Brigadier General.

SEVERAL of the daily papers have stated that General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, recommended that deserters, if recaptured, be branded with the letter "D," and they have vigorously criticized him accordingly. What General Howard did recommend is that convicted deserters be indelibly marked, and that could be easily and effectually done by a process of tattooing without a resort to the ancient practice of branding with a red-hot iron, as we presume the press wishes the public to believe was General Howard's idea. The New York *World*, speaking of this report, says: "It is desirable that our soldiers should be kept steadily in the ranks, in order that they may form the trained and practiced nucleus of an army in case of an emergency. We should seek to keep the men in the Service by good treatment, humane regulations, and fair pay. It is not in harmony with our principles to burn a brand into a man's flesh for a fault or a crime. We trust it will never become our practice."

To tattoo a convicted deserter with such a mark as would serve to prevent his imposing himself again upon the Army when set at liberty, as is the practice of most chronic deserters, is the proposition which has excited the criticism of that portion of the press which, instead of doing its best to uphold the Government in its efforts to stamp out the crime—an

expensive one withal—of desertion, too often lends its columns to excite sympathy for the wrongdoer, and heaps undeserved calumny and reproach upon the wronged.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill in the Senate on Wednesday, providing that no regimental or company officer shall be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively; and any officer heretofore, or hereafter, detailed who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment, under the provisions of the act, shall not again be detailed, except temporarily, and not then for a period longer than 60 days, until after the expiration of three years from his return to his company as required.

*The Engineering and Mining Journal* recently stated that the Americans attach too much importance to what the London *Engineer* says about our new cruisers, as "the pages of that journal have for years maintained an attitude of hostility to everything that is American." The *Engineer* in question says with reference to this:

It may be well to warn Americans before they attach too much importance to what the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says, that it is quite untrue that we have maintained an attitude of hostility to everything that is American. As to the *Chicago* we have endeavored, in criticizing her, to explain why we regard her as defective. Americans versed in naval matters can tell for themselves whether our comments are justifiable or not. Marine engineers, too, can easily say whether it is or is not advisable to adopt a type of engines long since tried and abandoned in this country, and a type of boiler concerning which it is enough to say that in this country brick furnaces have been tested at sea with the worst results, and that unless absolutely pure distilled water, entirely free from grease, is used in the boilers of the *Chicago*, they will not last twelve months. Even the most hostile of our contemporaries must admit that the machinery and boilers of the *Chicago* are strictly experimental, in the sense that nothing like them has ever been sent to sea in a man-of-war. We hold this policy to be wrong, and we believe that far better results would have been obtained had Americans been content to profit by the dearly bought experiences which we have had in this country, and the results of which have been placed at their disposal by their own engineer—Mr. King—who has nothing to learn concerning English naval practice.

It is only fair to the *Engineer* to say that we have never discovered any such animus towards things American, as is here charged, and do not see what difference it makes as to whether it exists or not. Our only concern is with the question as to what amount of truth there is in its criticisms upon the machinery proposed for our new cruisers, which cannot be answered by any such *argumentum ad hominem* as that the *Mining Journal* offers. To make any mistake with our new cruisers would be a serious set back for the Navy, and criticism upon them should be welcomed, from any quarter, and that which is founded upon knowledge should be carefully considered.

THE heavy artillery practice at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., conducted with such interesting results this autumn, has been brought to a conclusion for the season. Last week Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, has tried further experiments with the Pratt and Whitney machine gun, especially in relation to bullet proof shields for these guns and field artillery. No definite results have yet been obtained, but it has been made evident that an efficient shield will have to be made of a low steel, not less than 3-16 of an inch thick, and probably  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. This would weigh about ten pounds per square foot, and a shield would have to contain at least 24 feet, thus making an additional weight of 240 lbs. This apparently formidable increase of burden, Lt. Zalinski believes to be absolutely inevitable.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a repetition in February next, at Montreal, of the Winter Carnival which proved such a success last January. The official programme will be issued some time this month.

KOUNTZ BROTHERS, Bankers, New York City, have largely extended their commercial transactions during the past year and added to their high reputation as a business firm. Travellers to Europe and other countries will find it to their advantage to obtain from them before starting letters of credit and circular notes; those handy *compagnons du voyage*. They also do a large business in Government and other bonds and investment securities, buying and selling on commission, and, in all their transactions, maintain the same unvarying standard of honorable dealing.

ONE of the best established and largest houses for the sale and manufacture of Meerschaum pipes, and Amber goods, wholesale and retail, is that of Mr. Frederick J. Kaldenberg, at 125 Fulton St., New York. Mr. Kaldenberg's personal artistic skill and workmanship, in meerschaum goods, enjoys a wide reputation both at home and abroad and offers a guarantee for the excellence of the productions of his establishment. He has been an advertiser in the columns of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* nearly eighteen years, and has secured a large Army and Navy trade, and maintained the confidence and satisfaction given to his customers. In addition to the meerschaum goods manufactured, his establishment produces very fine work in amber and ivory goods, making the salerooms worth a visit of inspection.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy is the ablest document of the kind that has emanated from the Department for many years. Even those who do not approve of his views in many respects, as therein expressed, must admit that it is a masterly paper—that his ideas are forcibly, pungently, compactly, and independently expressed. Secretary Chandler's reports are exceptional in originality, and fearfully penetrating in some instances.

We give so much space to the report itself that we are not able to discuss its recommendations.

Naval officers are anxiously awaiting the presentation to Congress of the bill embodying the recommendation contained in the report with reference to the personnel. Such a bill is now under course of preparation at the Navy Department, and, it is said, will contain, in addition to what was recommended in the report, other changes of an important character. The Secretary remarks on the subject of the Personnel of the Navy will be found published in full on another page.

UNDER our militia heading, we give some account of the meeting held by the Military Service Institution for the purpose of considering the subject of establishing close relations between the Army and the National Guard.

WORK will shortly be commenced on the new ten-inch wire wound gun, for which appropriation was made last Congress. The steel tube ordered from Whitworth, of England, according to contract, is due here the 1st of January. The steel from which the steel wire is to be manufactured was ordered this week from the Ohio Steel Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, and is to be furnished within the next three weeks. The wire will be drawn at the Trenton Iron Works. It has not been fully determined where the gun will be constructed. There is some talk of having it made at one of the arsenals. The probabilities are, however, that it will be put together at the South Boston Iron Works.

THE list of Army officers on detached service being prepared at the War Department for transmission to Congress in reply to Senator Plumb's resolution of the 10th instant, will show a total of about three hundred officers on such duty. Those on sick leave will include about sixty-five.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Prince of Wales and the members of the Executive Committee of the late International Fisheries Exhibition at London have conveyed to our Government, through Mr. Lowell, the special expression of their gratitude for the admirable manner in which the United States so effectively responded to the appeal for co-operation in that exhibition. The British committee commend the services of Prof. G. Brown Goode in the highest terms, and make special mention of the valuable services of the Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Earle, Bean, Clark, and Capt. Collins, and also of Messrs. Hitchcock, Russell, and Lieut. McLellan. The medals awarded to American exhibitors at the exhibition have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution for distribution.

Surgeon General Robert Murray, was chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association, vice General Crane, deceased, at the regular meeting of the Committee, last week.

Senator Plumb's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of officers of the Army, on detached service, including those on sick leave, has been received at the War Department, and the clerks of the Adjutant General's office are now engaged in compiling the information called for. Some curiosity is expressed to know what Mr. Plumb's purpose is in calling for this list. The explanation is that another movement will be made this year to have a law enacted limiting the time for an officer to come on special duty away from his regiment to a period of two or four years, and that this information was asked for in order to find out who could be affected by such a law at this time.

The Naval Cadets and Cadet Engineers who were affected by the act of August 5, 1882, are sanguine of securing the passage of a bill at this session providing for their restoration to the service. Bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress already and the young gentlemen are following them up to get a favorable report from the two committees. They are already assured of getting the bill through the Senate Naval Committee and through the Senate, and have but little doubt of securing favorable action at the hands of the House Naval Committee. The dismissed Cadets are all taking a keen interest in the matter. Nearly every Senator and a large number of representatives have been approached and asked for their support. No opposition among the Congressmen has been manifested thus far, against the restoration of these young men.

The War Department and the Court of Claims have held that the three months' extra pay allowed for service in Mexico was not to be paid officers who have continued in the service, as they have not served out the term of their enlistment. Mrs. C. E. Myers, the widow of Col. Fred. Myers,

deceased, late Deputy Quartermaster-General, has by her Washington attorney, W. A. Coulter, late of the 12th Inf., begun suit in the Court of Claims to determine whether this applies to deceased officers, her lawyers holding that as the officer's term of service has expired the debt is due his estate.

From returns of disbursements for mileage to Army officers for the first four months of the present fiscal year, it appears that more than fifty per cent. has been expended in excess of the expenditures for the same period last year. At this rate the limited appropriations for mileage would be exhausted within a few months. In order to put a check upon the rapidly diminishing appropriation, the Adjutant General of the Army, at the request of the Secretary of War, has addressed the following circular to all the Commanding Generals, calling their attention to this fact, and saying: "I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that there has not been up to this time any reason known to him for so great an increase over the expenditure of last year for the corresponding time, and that the expenditure for mileage for the current fiscal year must be kept within the appropriation even if, in order to do so, he is compelled to direct that orders for travel of officers shall not be issued without prior approval from the Headquarters of the Army. Such a course would be inconvenient, and the Secretary trusts that subsequent returns to the Paymaster General will show a material reduction from the rate of expenditures already increased in this year."

The claims of the following Army officers for the longevity pay were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: Joseph A. Potter, Major (retired); Constantine Chase, 1st Lieut., 3d Art.; Robert G. Armstrong, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.; W. O. Ennis, 1st Lieut., 4th Art.; Daniel M. Taylor, Captain, Ord. Dept.; R. D. Clarke, Major, Paymaster (retired); Clifton Comly, Major, Ord. Dept.; August V. Kautz, Colonel, 8th Inf.; Andrew McGonigle, Major and Quartermaster; Wm. W. Robinson, 1st Lieut., 7th Cav.; Warren Webster, Major and Surgeon, and Garrett J. Lydecker, Major, Engineers.

#### A SLANDER ANSWERED.

THE following from Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., appeared in the New York *World* of last Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 3.

To the Editor of the *World*:

Your issue of Nov. 4, containing in column of Washington news an infamous paragraph personal to myself, has only this moment come into my hands. I cannot command words that will tell how entirely false it is. It is a malicious, slanderous lie.

H. C. CORBIN,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. A.

P. S.—Since writing the above I am in receipt of the following from Gen. Schenck concerning this story:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

"DEAR COLONEL: My comment on this whole statement is simply and briefly this: It is from beginning to end in every respect and particular a base fabrication and lie, a villainous concoction of falsehood without the slightest foundation in any fact whatever. Make any use you think proper of this letter. Very sincerely and truly your friend,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

"Colonel Corbin, U. S. A."

The story which is referred to is the following, which appeared in the New York *World*:

A great deal of poker is played at ex-Minister Schenck's house during the session. It is perhaps the heaviest game played in Washington. At the average game played in this house the ante is \$5 and the limit \$50. Some time ago a party of gentlemen were playing at his house. Among the players was Col. Corbin, of the Army, one of the "chum cabinet" of the late President Garfield. It has been the habit of the gentlemen who play at Schenck's to call their hands without showing them, throwing their cards face downwards upon the table after each announcement. It was observed after a time, when the bets were high, that Col. Corbin always announced the winning hand. This went on for a time, until one of the gentlemen held three queens and a pair of aces. He felt pretty confident, and therefore bet high. Yet when the call came Col. Corbin calmly announced a "straight." The holder of the other hand named interposed as the colonel was reaching for the money, and said he would like to see the hand, because there might be some mistake. He turned the cards quickly over, and it was shown that he had absolutely nothing. He was quickly bundled out of the house by the indignant players. The news of it spread, however, and the incident has given rise to a new expression in playing this game. Nowadays, when a man has nothing, he throws his hand down with the remark: "I have a Corbin straight."

The *World*, in its issue of Dec. 12, says: In a recent number of the *Sunday World* an item appeared in our regular Washington letter, reflecting upon Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A. It was written upon false information, being utterly groundless in fact. Col. Corbin is a gentleman in the truest sense of the word and his integrity has never been impugned. The *World* regrets exceedingly the publication referred to, as its effect was to wound the sensibilities of an honorable and high-minded officer, and it freely tendered this reparation.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A Retiring Board, to consist of Col. R. B. Ayres and Captains F. B. Hamilton and W. P. Graves, 2d Artillery, Assistant Surgeons E. B. Mosely and W. F. Carter, with 1st Lieutenant George Mitchell, 2d Artillery, Recorder, is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C. Lieutenant W. T. Howard, 2d Artillery, will appear before the Board for examination (S. O. Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

A Retiring Board, to consist of Colonel A. J. Perry, A. Q. M. G. Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. A.; Major R. H. Jackson, and Captain W. B. Beck, 5th Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon J. L. Powell, with Lieutenant S. R. Adams, 5th Artillery, as Recorder, is appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. Lieutenant John Whitney, 11th Infantry, H. B. Romeyn, 5th Infantry, will appear before the Board for examination (S. O. Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet W. B. Jones, 4th Class, Military Academy, is accepted (S. O. Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Lieutenant C. A. Booth, 7th Infantry, is extended one month (S. O. Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave of Captain Kinzie Bates, 1st Infantry, is extended five months (S. O. Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery, are ordered: Captain John Egan, from Battery K to Light Battery B, Captain G. G. Greenough from Light Battery B to Battery K (S. O. Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. A., is extended five months (S. O. Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

## RECENT DEATHS.

SAMUEL SWAN, finisher, U. S. Navy, a very worthy man, died of pneumonia on the Flagship *Lancaster* at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 4, and was buried in the foreign cemetery at that place on the following day with many honors. His messmates, who were his pall-bearers, furnished very beautiful flowers, the full band was present, and an escort of sixteen marines, in charge of 1st Sergeant Frank Davis, fired the last volleys. A company of blue-jackets attended as mourners, and the cortège, which was under the direction of Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, U. S. N., attracted such an immense crowd that the Spanish authorities provided a large detail of mounted police to accompany it through the city.

POST CHAPLAIN GEORGE A. ENGLAND, U. S. Army, died at Fort Omaha, Neb., on the morning of December 4. He was a native of Vermont, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army February 1, 1876, while residing in Colorado. The funeral services took place at Fort Omaha, December 5, after which the remains were taken to Ripon, Wisconsin, for interment, Mrs. England accompanying them. The *Omaha Herald*, referring to the death, says: "Chaplain England was well known to our people as a thoroughly Christian gentleman. During his service at Fort Omaha he has warmly attached himself to the entire garrison by his kindly intercourse and by his superior intellectual attainments. In his death the corps of Army chaplains has lost one of its brightest and most useful members. The people of Omaha join with those at the fort in kindly sympathy for his bereaved family."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALLACE, U. S. Marine Corps, a native of Maryland, died at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 11. He entered the Marine Corps, as 2d Lieutenant, in June, 1862, and served with distinction during the war, being wounded at Fort Fisher and brevetted Captain for his gallantry. He received his commission as Captain in 1876. The remains were taken to his brother's residence in Baltimore, from which the funeral took place on Thursday, being largely attended by friends and comrades. The deceased officer is spoken of as a good soldier, a cultivated gentleman, and a general favorite in the Service. He leaves a wife and two children. His disease was aneurism of the right femoral artery.

CRUS Reed, grandson of Colonel Seth Reed, the first settler in Erie, Penn., in 1790, died Dec. 7, at the age of 90. He was the last of the guard of honor to General Lafayette, when he visited Erie in 1824. He saw Bird, the deserter, executed. He saw Commodore Perry's fleet sail, and helped to build bonfires when it returned with the captured British fleet.

THE remains of 2d Lieut. CHARLES SMITH, Jr., who died at Fort Halleck, Nevada, of apoplexy, on the 30th of November, arrived at Washington on Sunday last, and were taken to the residence of his parents, 1321 L street, N. W., where the funeral occurred at 3 o'clock on the following day.

JOHN U. Andrews, a prominent leader in the draft riots in New York City, in July, 1863, died last week at his residence, Avenue A and 59th street. He was a Virginian by birth.

A VETERAN and faithful soldier, of long and exemplary service, 1st Sergeant William Hoyt, Co. D, Permanent Party, died suddenly at David's Island, N. Y. H., Dec. 8th, and was interred in the post cemetery, on Monday, December 10th. The funeral ceremonies were of the most impressive kind, and were attended by the officers and men of the Recruiting Depot in a body, all desirous alike to offer a tribute of respect to a departed comrade whose personal and professional qualities had commanded at all times their respect and affection.

Work on the annual Army and Navy Registers is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped they will be ready for issue early in 1884. Mr. Samuel Hodgkins, appointment clerk of the War Department, is engaged in preparing a register of the War Department, which will be the first complete register of the employees of the Department that has ever been issued. It will be prefaced by a brief history of the War Department, a list of the various Secretaries of War, and other interesting subjects. It is intended to issue the register on the 1st of January.

Nothing is yet known, our Washington correspondent writes, as to the appointment of a Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering. The contest seems to be between Chief Engineers Loring and Henderson, with a chance for Garvin or Robie as a compromise.

We hope that Congress will give attention to Secretary Lincoln's recommendation that adequate appropriations be made to place our two principal recruiting depots, David's Island and Jefferson Barracks, in decent condition for the reception of recruits. The principle that anything is good enough for a recruit, is an exploded one, and the better the appliances for his military training at the outset of his career, the better will be the prospect that in due season he will be moulded into a faithful and efficient soldier.

## GEN. SHERMAN ON DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

General Sherman has been called upon for another correction of the absurd report, of his speech at Governor's Island which appeared at the time. In a letter to the Editor of John Swinton's paper he says:

912 Garrison Avenue,  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1883.

John Swinton, 21 Park Row, New York City:

DEAR SIR—Yours of Nov. 29 is received, embodying a printed slip from some newspaper to the effect that "General Sherman had recently predicted that there would soon come an armed contest between Capital and Labor," and that "the better class are tired of these insane howlings of the lower strata, and mean to stop them."

I hardly know whether to treat this seriously or in jest. Of course it is not true; but that you already know, because the report on its face carries its own contradiction. After leaving Washington I had occasion to visit New York. As was my habit I visited Gen. Hancock on Governor's Island, and timed my visit to be coincident with the meeting of the United Service Institution to hear a paper on "Cavalry," by Col. Brackett of the Army. The attendance was quite large, and after the reading of the paper, which was the sole object of the meeting, the members were asked to discuss the subject generally. Gen. Crittenden, who presided, noticed my presence, and specially called on me. I acknowledged the compliment and spoke, it may be, five minutes *extempore*, confirming much which Col. Brackett had recorded, encouraged the members of the Institution in their laudable object to profit by the present period of profound peace to study, improve their minds, and be ready for whatever the future might bring forth. I doubtless said what has been said a thousand times before; "in peace be prepared for war, and Be ye ready, for no man can tell what to-morrow may bring forth."

But I am sure the words Capital, Labor, gunpowder and cannon never were spoken.

I don't think the New York papers of the day reported me as a prophet, or so belligerent as the printed paragraph you send; but distance and time swell a rumor in the ratio of the cube of distance—or, as Horace records, the flight of rumor is like that of an eagle, which ascends from his perch straight for a time, and then in circles, larger and larger, till its original starting point is lost.

Our newspapers, it seems to me, are niterly reckless in their wild statements. I commend you for your manly way of writing me direct, and if you will sleep the sounder, I will be glad to impart to you my opinion that at no epoch of our National history has our country enjoyed a larger measure of prosperity than to-day, and never was there less reason to apprehend danger from without or within.

I am sure that no friend of mine, has been disquieted by this absurd bundle of nonsense, and that contradiction simply increases the vanity and self-esteem of the smart boys of the press whose imaginations are better than their judgment, and who claim the noble privilege of invention, or what need to be called "lying," leaving the victim the humiliating right of denial or explanation.

I address you as the man, not as the editor, and leave you free to do what you think is proper in the premises.

With great respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

P. S.—On the Great Question of the Conflict between Capital and Labor, I know nothing and must use the Spanish to explain my position: "Dios Sabe." W. T. S.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Philadelphia reports Rear Admiral Pearce Crosby, U. S. N., who has recently arrived in that city from the command of the Asiatic Squadron, as saying that the differences between France and China will not lead to a general war. He says: "It is against the interests of all the European powers and of the entire commercial world for China to wage war to day with a Western nation. To the Chinaman we are all alike—all Western barbarians. As a class, the people do not like foreigners, and it is dangerous for an American or European to live among them."

"How about their navy?"

"They undoubtably possess some fine vessels from English and German builders. They number among their fleet several swift cruisers, ironclads, and rams, and it is only now and then you see the picturesque old Chinese junk so familiar to us in print. Their vessels are all officered and manned by Chinamen. They are clean, well kept, neatly painted, and heavily armored, but there their efficiency ends. They are not capable of competing with the French on the water under the most favorable circumstances, and their fine ships would fall an easy prey to the wily Frenchman."

"Have they plenty of soldiers?" was asked.

"They can get any quantity of men, but they have no means of equipment, little drill, and hardly any discipline. I witnessed the drill of a body of cavalrymen one day at Shanghai, and I had all I could do to refrain from laughing. The whole thing was a perfect farce. On each horse's back was a sort of feather-bed platform, on top of which was perched the soldier, carrying a bow and arrows and a short wooden sword dangling at his side. They made wild charges at an imaginary enemy, shooting away with their arrows at a target, but a handful of European riflemen would have picked them off in short order. The breech-loading rifle in the hands of one hundred well-drilled men would be more than a match for a thousand of their troops. The climate would be more deadly to the European than they would be. In their forts, however, I noticed some heavy guns, probably of German manufacture. I found Li Hung Chang thoroughly acquainted with the news of the world, and he even mentioned American newspaper articles referring to China and her policy. We chatted on the American-Chinese Emigration act, and when I explained to him that it was simply a question of bread and butter between our workmen and theirs and not one of feeling between the American and the Chinaman, he seemed to fully understand the situation. In Shanghai Li Hung Chang always went out guarded by a large retinue of soldiers. One day the foreign merchants invited him to visit their factories. He accepted the invitation, and, dispensing with his guards, entered a European carriage for the first time in his life."

"In the Tonquin affair," said Admiral Crosby, in conclusion, "China will hold out as long as she can, but she must inevitably give in to the French."

LIEUT. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, and wife, are visiting friends at No. 1736 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

COMMONS W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy, visited New York, on Thursday, stopping at the Everett House.

MAJOR Musket, of the British Army, has gone off, having sailed for Europe, on Thursday, on the City of Chicago.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ordnance Notes, No. 315, contains a paper "On Some Modern Systems of Cutting Metals," by Mr. W. Ford Smith, of Manchester, England; No. 318, "A Short History of the Ironclad Train," by Lieut. E. W. Slade, British Navy; No. 319, "Infantry Fire vs. Artillery Fire," by Colonel Lonsdale Hale, of the British Staff College. Colonel Lonsdale, in concluding his excellent article, says: "French and Germans alike, when they next meet in campaign, will come with weapons and projectiles so superior to those employed during the campaign of 1870-71, that the experiences of that war will be useless for practical purposes and practical soldiers; and still more antiquated will assuredly these results appear to be, still more unreliable, when they are contrasted, as some day they may be, with the practice obtained by our own artillery, firing the steel shells from the 12½-pounder field gun." No. 322 contains a letter from Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., presenting detailed drawings (5), explicitly showing the manner of using the combination anvil in reloading rifle, carbine, revolver, and long range cartridges. In concluding his letter, Capt. Michaelis says: "I deem this a fitting occasion for submitting for consideration a substitute, based upon my personal observation and experience, for the 'Instructions' heretofore issued to the Army in various forms on the subject of reloading for target practice. Orders—Never reload except under the personal supervision of a competent officer; grease well every cartridge before firing; resize, greasing slightly, every shell after firing. Cautions—Never prime a loaded shell; never load a primed shell without using a safety socket. A good and sufficient work will be done if the average soldier learns and digests these simple 'Orders' and 'Cautions.'"

We have received the last quarterly number (October) of the British Royal Navy List, published by Witherby and Co., London, England. It contains war and meritorious services of the Navy and Marines; dates of commission and retirement; awards of medals, decorations, honors, etc.; gazette account of Victoria cross and societies' medals; dates of birth of flag officers, captains, and officers of Royal Marines; fellows of the learned societies; private appointments held by retired officers; cases of special promotion, etc., in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, on the active and retired lists; a complete list of the ships and vessels of the Navy, etc. It is the most complete work of its kind in existence, and contains all necessary information relative to the Royal Navy and Marines.

"Littell's Living Age" enters upon the 41st year of its publication next month, and its value increases with its years. A weekly magazine, giving over three and a quarter thousand well filled pages of reading matter yearly, it is enabled to present, with a freshness and completeness attempted by no other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, and the best selections from the entire body of foreign current literature, and from the pens of the foremost living writers. Filling the place of many periodicals, it can hardly be dispensed with by any American reader who desires a thorough compendium, in convenient and economical form, of the best literature and thought of the day. Littell and Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Alfred Tennyson has contributed to the Christmas number of the *Youth's Companion* the only poem he has written for an American publication this year. The same issue has a bright sketch by Charles Reade, entitled "The Kindly Jest." As this number is a double number of twenty pages, it is full of entertaining stories, sketches of travel and adventure, poems, puzzles, with numerous illustrations. The front-piece of the colored cover is drawn by Harry Fenn. The publishers will give this Christmas number free to any one who subscribes now. They are printing 350,000 copies to supply the demand for it. It will be ready Dec. 13.

## RELIEF AND PENSION BILLS.

RELIEF bills have been introduced in the Senate to pay the heirs of late Naval Constructor L. B. Culley, \$2,300 for services (S. 577); Commander Dennis H. Mullan, U. S. N., \$750 for the loss of baggage and outfit in 1863 (S. 578); to pay the losses incurred by the wreck of the bark *Torrent* in Alaska waters, July 15, 1868 (S. 622), and by the cyclone at Fort Riley, April 7, 1882 (H. R. 520). To pay Dr. D. M. Appel for his services at Mescalero Agency, N. M. (H. 566); for relief of Captain Douglass Ottinger, Revenue Marine (H. R. 1,335); relief of Captain Robert G. Smith, 10th Cavalry, late 1st Lieut. and Adjutant (H. R. 1,442); relief of Jabez Burchard, U. S. N., retired Oct. 1874 (H. R. 1,381); relief of A. H. Von Leutwitz, U. S. A., retired May 5, 1879 (H. R. 1,185); relief of Chas. N. Warner, late 1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry, mustered out Jan. 1, 1871 (H. 1,441); relief of Alex. Wishart, late 1st Lieut. 20th Infantry, dismissed Jan. 22, 1881 (H. R. 1,442); to restore to rank in the Army Henry F. Brownson, late Capt. 25th Infantry, discharged Dec. 29, 1870 (H. R. 787); relief of Lieut. Fred. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Infantry (H. R. 1,444); relief of John A. Payne, 1st Lieut. 19th Inf. (H. R. 1,145); these last two are war claims; relief of W. W. Burns (H. R. 1,175); relief Samuel Chase Barney, late Lieut. U. S. N., dismissed June 6, 1861 (H. R. 718); relief of Mark Walker, late Lieut. 19th Inf., dismissed May 18, 1878 (H. R. 1358); relief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade (H. R. 1,359); relief of Colonel T. G. Baylor, U. S. A. (H. R. 1592); relief of Robert Carrick, late 1st Lieut. 8th Cav., mustered out Dec. 28, 1870 (H. R. 1557); relief of the heirs of the late Wm. B. Muse, Lieut. U. S. N. (H. R. 713); relief of Abram T. Sheutzer, late surgeon's steward, U. S. N.; relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell; late asst. engr. U. S. N., mustered out Aug. 28, 1868 (H. R. 455); of René E. De Russy, war claim (H. R. 97); of Geo. P. Webster (S. 472); of the children of Gen. James H. Carlton, war claim (H. R. 81); of Henry B. Seely, and relating to his rank in the U. S. Navy (H. R. 1086).

Pension bills have been introduced in the House in favor of Neva C. Lade, adopted daughter of Warren L. Lothrop, late A. Q. M., U. S. A., who died Oct. 31, 1868 (S. 576); the widow of Gen. Chas. L. Merchant, late U. S. A., giving her \$50 a month (S. 602); the same to the widow of the late Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, U. S. N. (S. 526); to pension the widow of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord (S. 1590); to pension the widow of Wm. Abbott, Bat. K, 4th U. S. Art. (H. R. 1097); to pension the widow of Sam'l Ross, late colonel, U. S. A. (H. R. 1154); granting an increase of pension to the widow of the late Chas. H. Morgan, brevet brig.-gen., U. S. A. (H. R. 1092); to increase the pension of the widow and heirs of the late Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. Niels (H. R. 1488).

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We gave last week a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and add here the exact text of what he said in his report on the subject of the personnel of the Navy.

The Act of August 5, 1882, provided for a gradual reduction in the number of officers of the Navy, until a standard should be reached corresponding to the necessities of the service. This gradual reduction is now in progress, and should be allowed to continue. Its reversal or modification would result in keeping in the service a body of officers too large to be fully employed. No substantial departure from the policy of the Act can be defended on any sound principles of efficient and economical administration; it would be in the highest degree detrimental to the service, and injurious to the interests of the Government. The numbers established by the Act form in general the closest approximation to the requirements of the Navy, when the fleet shall be brought up to its full strength. This is clearly shown by a comparison between the maximum number of officers required for the fleet and the number which the Act leaves available for sea duty.

As the figures of the first Advisory Board may be assumed to give the maximum of ships needed, the full complement of those ships, with proportional reliefs, should give the maximum number of officers needed. A close estimate of this complement is readily made. The Board fixed the size of the fleet to be kept in commission at forty-three vessels. It recommended the construction of thirty-eight new ships, of four types. On January 1, 1883, there were in commission twenty-four steam-vessels of the first, second and third rates, excluding the *Alaska*, which was laid up shortly after, and the *Ashuelot*, which was lost. By adding to these twenty-four ships in commission one-half of the thirty-eight proposed new ships, we obtain a sea-fleet of forty-three ships, the number laid down by the Board. The complement of the twenty-four existing vessels is shown by the list of January 1; the complement of nineteen of the proposed vessels may be determined from their size, according to the same standard. Such a calculation shows the number of officers required constantly at sea in the ships of the projected fleet to be as follows: Line officers, 365; medical officers, 83; pay officers, 43; engineer officers, 157.

The number of officers who will be available for sea duty under the reduced list of the Act of August 5 may be easily reached. It may be regarded as a general principle, and one which has reason and usage for its support, that under a fair assignment of duties, the three highest grades of officers, namely, rear-admirals, commodores, and captains, will pass at least one-third of their time at sea; commanders, lieutenant-commanders, and lieutenants, one-half; and lieutenants of the junior grade and ensigns, their whole time. In other words, in order to be reasonably occupied with the duties of their profession, one-third of the first class should be at sea, one-half of the second, and all of the third. Of the three principal staff corps, one-half of the medical inspectors, surgeons, and passed assistant surgeons, and of the pay and engineer officers of corresponding grades, and all the assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters and assistant engineers should be at sea. Upon such a basis, it will be found that the numbers fixed by the Act of August 5 provide a force constantly available for sea as follows: Line officers, 375; medical officers, 83; pay officers, 47; engineer officers, 100.

It is therefore beyond question that upon a liberal allotment of duty or residence on shore to officers, the reduced numbers are ample for the maximum number of vessels to be at sea, as determined by the highest professional authority; while for the existing fleet they afford an extraordinary surplus. An exception must be made in the case of the Engineer Corps, whose numbers were to be reduced 100 by the recent act. Reduction is needed here as elsewhere, but it might safely be limited so as to correspond to that in the other branches of the service, which result would be nearly effected by fixing the number of passed assistant and assistant engineers at 150, instead of 100, making the reduction 50, instead of 100. Against the reduction thus limited, no sound argument can be offered.

Under the most favorable circumstances, if the work of rebuilding new ships progresses steadily, it will be ten years before the maximum fleet is attained. As the personnel, under the reduced standard, is sufficient for such a fleet, it is more than sufficient for the present ships, and, moreover, it has not yet fallen to the reduced standard. There is therefore a double superfluity of officers; first, in the excess of the reduced complement over the demands of the existing fleet, and secondly, in the excess of the present list over the reduced complement. In view of this excess, economy demands that the reduction should be made at once, instead of being postponed for the slow and gradual operation of nature. Furthermore, as long as the excess remains, promotion will be delayed, and deserving men will be compelled to wait for their advancement. Some measure should be adopted to hasten the reduction. It is therefore recommended, first, that the law be so amended as to cause the retirement of all officers at the age of sixty-two years. As it now stands, no officer can be retired on account of age until he has reached the grade of commander. It rear-admirals, commodores, captains, and commanders should retire from active service at sixty-two, much more should lieutenant-commanders and lieutenants. Secondly, it is recommended, as a prompt and practical way of making the reduction prescribed by law, that a Board be appointed immediately, to be composed of nine officers of high rank, on the active or retired list, who shall scrutinize thoroughly the list of officers in the several corps, and shall select therefrom the number fixed by the act of August 5, namely, 620 line officers from and including the grade of rear admiral to and including the grade of

senior ensign, 170 medical officers, 96 pay officers, and 220 engineer officers (these last being increased for the reasons already stated), to be retained on the active list to discharge the current duties of the service, and to be entitled to their promotion after proper service and examination as vacancies occur, without reference to the officers not thus selected, who shall be considered supernumerary, and placed on a separate list, not entitled to promotion, and with leave of absence pay, but subject to be ordered to service with the proper pay of their grade in time of war, and who shall retire on reaching the age fixed by law, or may retire at any time before reaching that age on their own application. In order to secure the selection of the best officers in each corps, it may be advisable to authorize the choice to be made from the whole list of officers in that corps, disregarding the numbers now prescribed for the various grades, but conforming the final number for the corps to that fixed by law.

The immediate creation of the foregoing supernumerary list is imperatively demanded if the naval service is to be properly conducted. While the intelligence, correct principles and habits, and zeal and fitness for duty of the great mass of the corps of 1,410 commissioned naval officers, of whom 620 were, on August 1 last, at sea and 808 on shore, should be freely admitted, yet it may truthfully and properly be stated that a certain proportion of the officers in every grade are, for various reasons, not fitted for or likely to be ordered to the command of vessels or any other important duty. Their deficiencies are not so tangible as to afford grounds for excluding them from the service by courts-martial, and many of them manage to work through the examinations for promotion. Their number is not large, and it is certainly not desirable to exaggerate the evil as a means of correcting it. But such officers, whether few or many, are an incubus upon the establishment. They do no service, are an unnecessary public burden, and stand in the way of competent, faithful, and meritorious officers. They can be effectually removed only by the method proposed of selecting the number of officers actually needed for the service from the best in each corps, whereupon the worst will, without being named or stigmatized, drop out of sight by operation of law. The process of selection should be well guarded, but Congress should be earnestly urged to authorize its institution and thereby to ensure at once a much-needed improvement in the personnel of the Navy.

The recommendations of one year ago for allowing all promotions to the grade of rear-admiral to be made by selection from the commodores or captains, and for abolishing the grade of commodore by omitting to fill vacancies, are renewed; and it is also recommended that a fixed amount of sea-service in each grade should be required as a condition of promotion.

While the foregoing improvements and reforms concerning the personnel of the Navy should be insisted upon, there are some features of injustice which should at the same time be remedied. The present arrangement of the list is defective by reason of certain inequalities which bear hardly upon particular groups of officers, principally in the way of delayed promotion. It is desirable that advancement either in pay or in rank shall go on by regular stages and never be unduly delayed. If from any cause, as is now the case with one-half the vacancies, promotion is stopped so that officers find themselves advancing to middle life without any corresponding advance in station, discouragement and apathy follow, to the manifest injury of the service. The groups of officers in reference to which a change is recommended are the lieutenants, the ensigns of the junior grade, and the passed assistant engineers.

## Lieutenants—Passed Ass't. Engineers—Junior Ensigns.

By the act of July 15, 1870, the lieutenant-commanders were reduced one hundred, and the promotion of lieutenants was stopped until the reduction was effected. The head of the lieutenants' list, therefore, remained stationary for over six years. In 1877 promotions were resumed, but were again stopped by the act of August 5, 1882, since which only four have been made. The forty-five officers at the head of this list have been only fourteen years in that grade, and under the present law few will be advanced in many years. It is therefore recommended that the lieutenant-commanders be increased forty-five and the lieutenants reduced by the same number, to be immediately promoted, subject to the usual examination.

The case of the passed assistant engineers is one of peculiar hardship. Nearly forty, who were in active service during the war, have been from fifteen to seventeen years in their present grade, and since the first five years have received no increase of pay. In the present state of the list they cannot look for promotion for several years. The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report for 1881, called attention to their unfortunate situation. A bill for their relief received a favorable report from the Naval Committees of both Houses at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and in 1881 a similar bill passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House. It is recommended that their pay be fixed, but not retroactively, after ten years from the date at which they took their present rank, when at sea, at \$2,450; on shore duty, at \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, at \$1,900; and after fifteen years from such date, when at sea, at \$2,700; on shore duty, at \$2,350; on leave or waiting orders, at \$1,950.

The status of junior ensigns also calls for the attention of Congress. The lowest grade in the Army and in the Marine Corps, that of second lieutenant, corresponds to that of ensign, and so does the lowest relative rank in the naval staff corps. In the line exists the anomalous grade of junior ensign, in which officers must pass several years at the present rate of promotion. During this period, therefore, they are junior to every other officer in their own service, and to the lowest commissioned officer in the Army. As graduates of the Academy are now appointed to the Engineer Corps

and the Marine Corps as well as to the line, members of the same graduating class, who enter the more favored corps, obtain at once rank and pay above their comrades who enter the line. The Department, therefore, recommends the abolition of the rank of ensign of the junior grade; that commissions as ensigns be issued to the present officers of that rank; and that all graduates hereafter appointed to the line shall receive such commissions. It is further recommended that naval cadets who, after four years at the Academy, are serving for two years at sea prior to final graduation, be called midshipmen, but without other change in their status.

## Mates.

Attention is also called to the position of the mates. The appointment of mates was a necessary measure during the war, by reason of the deficiency then existing in the junior grades of line officers. The necessity has now passed away; but the 38 mates still in the service form a deserving body of men, who should not be disturbed as they are approaching old age. It is recommended that legislation be adopted discontinuing the appointment of mates, but applying the provisions of naval retirement to those now in the service.

## Restoration of Dismissed Officers.

Congress should be earnestly requested not to restore to the Navy officers who have been dismissed for failures to pass their examinations for promotion, or for delinquencies established by trials before courts-martial. It may fairly be affirmed that more demoralization to the service has resulted from such restorations and from unwise remissions of sentences justly imposed than from all other causes. No officer should be upon the naval list, whom the head of the Department could not order to sea, as commanding or executive officer, without bringing upon himself severe censure in case of the loss of the ship. Yet this has been the status of most dismissed officers who have been restored. Lenient judgments and sympathy for officers who have been authoritatively condemned and dismissed should not be allowed to operate to again place the delinquents where they must either be supported as pensioners, while they continue a reproach to the service and an obstacle to the promotion of their faultless comrades, or else be sent to sea to the great peril of the ships of the Navy and of the lives of those on board. These remarks apply with especial force to cases of dismissal for drunkenness. To place or retain officers with such habits as life-burdens upon the people is a grievous public wrong.

## The Navy Yards.

Of the recommendations of the Navy Yard Commissioners, which were given last week, the Secretary says:

"While the general views of the commission are deserving of candid consideration, yet it must be remarked that their ideas are large and not likely to be soon realized. They assume that the United States will maintain a great and powerful navy, and consequently will need many expensive docks, dockyards, and marine engine shops. Such has not been our policy; and will not be even when our merchant marine is revived and we again become a maritime nation. At all events, until then we shall require only moderate squadrons, and these, although they should be composed of the best modern ships, can be built and maintained without our hastening to make heavy expenditures for dock-yards. We can afford to take full time to consider and determine deliberately our policy as to the number of our naval vessels and the best method of constructing and repairing them, if, in the mean time we close such repair shops as are not needed and check extravagance at those which are still used."

Much difficulty has been experienced in effecting navy-yard reforms, owing to the opposition of persons interested in the existing system, not only to closing the repair shops in yards to be hereafter kept only as naval stations and arsenals, but also to concentration and economy at yards which are to be kept open for work. The assistance and specific directions of Congress should therefore be sought and effectively accorded. The arguments and facts which show that reforms should be instituted are overwhelming. The change of naval construction from wooden to steel ships would of itself involve a revolution in methods of work. With but little more than thirty vessels in commission, only five or six have required repairs at any one time, and by distributing these among as many navy-yards, the cumbrous organization and heavy expenditures at each yard have been hung upon and charged to the one ship then in hand with the results which public records have shown.

In the report of last year was submitted an exhibit showing the force employed at the navy-yards on the 16th day of November, 1882, with the compensation paid the employees and workmen on that day, and the work then in progress on ships-of-war. A similar exhibit for Nov. 16, 1883, is as follows:

Total at all yards.—Commissioned and warrant officers, 307; Enlisted men and marines, 1,677; Employees other than ordinary mechanics and workmen, 593; Pay roll, Nov. 16, \$2,040.75; All other employees, 3,759; Pay-roll, Nov. 16, \$9,556.49; Total employees, 4,352; Pay-roll, Nov. 16, \$11,597.24. Work in progress on ships-of-war: Repairing *Omaha* and *Marion* at Portsmouth yard; Repairing *Shenandoah* at Boston yard; Repairing *Galena*, *Yantic*, *Alliance*, and *Vandalia*, at New York yard; Repairing *Ossipee*, at League Island; Making anchors, chains and sails for *Ossipee* and boilers for *Marion* and *New York*, Washington yard; Making boilers for *Vandalia* and *Alliance*, Norfolk yard; Repairing *Monongahela* and *Mohican*, Mare Island.

The question whether all the steel naval vessels of the future shall be constructed by contract, or some of them by contract and some in the navy-yards, it is not necessary immediately to determine. Assuming that

the hulls of such ships might be judiciously and economically built in yards, it is doubtful whether the machinery will ever be so constructed. All the engines for the British navy are built in private shops. But conceding that, wherever the ship may be originally built, it is desirable for the Government to possess shops fitted for such repairs as may from time to time be found necessary, it is due to truth to declare that the Government repair shops under the present system ought not to be intrusted with them.

These establishments must first be thoroughly reorganized in such a way as to exclude all political considerations from their management, otherwise bad and expensive work will be the result. We cannot afford to destroy the speed of our naval engines in order to make votes for a political party. Whatever other governmental agency may be conducted with partisanship, a great naval workshop, dealing with the hull of a modern steel steamship, its fittings and equipment, and with the complexities of its machinery, cannot be successfully so managed. No charge of favoring private ship-building establishments should deter anyone from asserting that, until the navy-yard workshops are managed on business principles and without regard to politics, the construction and repair of the new American Navy should be committed to those builders who employ or discharge their foremen and all their artisans according to their skill as mechanics and without caring for their political opinions or votes.

#### *Extending the Field of Naval Employment.*

In the report from this Department of last year it was affirmed as a broad and salutary principle of administration that the officers and seamen of the Navy should be employed to perform all the work of the national Government upon or in direct connection with the ocean. It was shown that such an extension of the field of naval employment would strengthen and invigorate the service without any detriment to existing interests, while the fusion of all branches of nautical administration would secure concentration of purpose, unity of action, and broader and more substantial results.

This recommendation of last year is renewed, and with reference to it the Secretary says:

The recommendations made in the report of last year were followed by considerable discussion, of which a brief notice may fitly be taken. In some of the remonstrances presented by commercial and other organizations the various subjects were so confused and distorted, and the general purpose of the recommendations was so entirely ignored that the objections failed to have a bearing upon the actual merits of the question.

Other remonstrances were notoriously procured by persons who are supported and given undue importance by the existing system, and who were alarmed lest change should destroy their occupations. In many instances the representations were not full or deliberate expressions of the opinion of the bodies whose names were used. Notably was this case with the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, where the mover of an adverse resolution became himself the chairman of the committee to which the consideration of the measures was referred, and secured the adoption of a substantially similar resolution by a vote of only 17 out of 740 members of the Chamber.

Few of the arguments adduced by interested parties seem to have force against the broad general proposition that the direction of these nautical subjects should be united, and that the nautical department of the Government should carry on the work. The greater portion of them were based upon harsh criticisms of the past management of the Navy Department, and of the conduct of officers and seamen of the Navy. To these no rejoinder will be here engaged in, for an obvious reason. The question whether, as a permanent assignment, any particular subject-matter most appropriately belongs to one department or to another, must be settled on its merits, upon the assumption that both departments either are or will be ably and honestly conducted. Integrity and capacity in executive business are not the exclusive possession of any one branch of the Government, or of any one body of officials. To say that naval officers cannot wisely be employed on board the cruising cutters, whose principal use has no relation to the appropriate business of the Treasury Department, because occasionally dutiable articles have been brought home in naval vessels, is as unreasonable as to argue that the supervising inspectors should not inspect steam-vessels, because, in spite of their honesty and ability, terrible explosions of boilers have taken place directly after their most rigid examinations and unqualified certificates of approval. The real point in the present question, from which Congress should not be diverted by interested clamor, is: Ought these kindred branches of the public service to be united; and under which of the two departments, when both are well managed, should they be most naturally and appropriately connected?

To stigmatize naval officers as idlers who are seeking to obtain an undue share of the civil administration is as unjust as it is illogical. If naval officers are idlers, it is because idleness is enforced upon them by a system which excludes them from the occupations for which they are peculiarly fitted. The remedy lies in giving them the employment which the naval service proper, in time of peace, cannot from its very nature fully afford. If they desire to obtain such employment, the desire is worthy and commendable. In the present case, the charge against them of encroachment is without foundation; since the recommendations in this report have been made, not at the instance or solicitation of officers of the Navy, but, upon a careful consideration, by the head of the Department, of the principles that should govern their employment.

If the Navy Department has not been wisely, economically, and energetically administered, and if naval officers have their faults or their vices, thorough reforms should be instituted, and such have been and will be unsparingly recommended and carried out. If

they cannot be effected under the present distribution of executive powers, and if, on the other hand, the management of nautical affairs is an appropriate attribute of fiscal administration, then the existence of a separate nautical department is an error which should be rectified by placing the Navy under a bureau in the already comprehensive Department of the Treasury. But whether attached to one or to the other, all branches of nautical administration should be united. As well might the various parts of financial work be scattered among different departments as the fragments of nautical work be separated into an ocean navy here and a coast navy there; a survey of foreign coasts under one department and a survey of our own under another; a bureau and an engineer corps for the engines of naval steamers, and another bureau and another engineer corps for those of merchant steamers. Wherever the direction of nautical affairs is placed, all its branches should be under a common head, and should work with a common purpose.

One general argument has been presented against the transfer, in the form of an objection to employing military officers in civil duties. This is wholly out of place when applied to the army or navy of a popular government in a law abiding community. In a despotism, where a standing army is maintained without the consent of the people and may be used for the repression of liberty, it would be wise to resist the extension of military employment to civil labors, even though the saving of expense should partly balance the evils resulting from an increase of despotic control. But in

the United States the Army and Navy are the creation of the popular will. They are organized and supported only because the people deem them necessary for national existence and safety, and they can be disbanded at the pleasure of the people. They are equally with all other officials under the direction of a civil administration. They can therefore be wisely and safely employed in any work that will not impair their efficiency or discipline, and where their employment would save money that would otherwise be paid to maintain an unnecessary civil establishment. They should by all means be so employed when the service will not only relieve and benefit the people, but will add to the professional experience and to the fitness for war duties of the officers and men. Their exclusion can only be justified on the theory that to render them harmless they must be rendered inefficient; a theory which, if carried out, would result in the immediate abolition of the service.

The argument in favor of the full use of the Navy in all appropriate labors of peace becomes stronger as the nation seems more unlikely to engage in actual warfare. Our international policy tends to peace with all the world; our conflicts will be infrequent; and therefore more than all other nations we should utilize our officers, seamen, and ships in the nautical works which peace times require. Such are their appropriate sphere, not for their private benefit, but for the greater good of the Government to which they desire to give the fullest possible service.

In presenting its recommendations last year, the Department made every effort to mature its opinion by the fullest and most exhaustive examination of the subject. Had it done otherwise it would have fallen short of its duty. The question has a vital bearing upon the improvement of the Navy, and is in no way dependent upon the character of administration for the time being in this or that department. It is a broad question of permanent policy and statesmanship. In such a spirit it has been dealt with here. It is not, perhaps, to be expected that such an extensive change will commend itself, at the first inspection, to the community and to Congress while those who live upon the existing system are seeking, by denunciatory methods, to create an unfavorable public sentiment. But it is believed that the advantages of the change, when impartially examined, will be recognized, and that it must ultimately be made. In such a confident belief the Department renewes its recommendations, basing them not upon an appeal to popular prejudice, or upon recriminations, as odious as they are irrelevant, respecting the conduct of other branches of the public service, but upon a calm and candid consideration of the whole question, in the interests of a sound administrative policy, and of the efficiency of the naval arm of the Government as closely connected therewith.

#### *THE NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR.*

A NAVAL officer sends us the criticism which follows upon Admiral Ammen's work, "The Navy in the Civil War: the Atlantic Coast."

The purpose of this book is to give a historic narrative of the operations of the Navy on the Atlantic Coast during the War of the Rebellion. The author has very justly deemed it his duty to describe the coast, and to speak of the kind and character of vessels which were given by the Government to the officers and men of the Navy with which to perform the work they were expected to do. No government in ancient or modern times has been known to put afloat such a motley assemblage of water-craft and call it *A Navy* as this of ours at the beginning of the Rebellion. Professional men know quite well, that if the people of the United States had been the possessors of only a dozen ironclad corvettes of light draft armed with such guns as had long before been introduced in European navies and armies, the civil war could not have lasted six months; in fact there could only have been an inland outbreak of no greater importance than a series of riots. It is within fair computation, that with one dozen effective iron-clad corvettes in the hands of the Government in 1861 there would have been no civil war. These facts are as patent to the world as they are to the author; and the scolding in which he indulges so freely of Congressmen who may never see or hear of his book, at the least space and labor lost, if it is not in questionable taste. The book is already too much curtailed in its narrative, and there is no room to spare for scolding or fault-finding at Congressmen. So far from giving a tone of confidence and security to the reader it is calculated to instill distrust and to raise doubt in his mind at every line. Its tone throughout is dippant and jocular. The narrative is interspersed with stale jokes and musty puns,

It speaks of the rebels as "running" from their guns all

along the coast, as if they were a herd of sheep in wolves' clothing. "The mere appearance of smoke from the funnels of one of the Government nondescript gun boats as characteristically described in the earlier pages of the work is represented as filling the Rebel hearts with panic and striking their imaginations with a kind of Plutonian terror. Everywhere the batteries were abandoned, the posts forsaken, the guns left unspiked and the tents remained standing. This, as we all know, is not an historically correct representation of the Rebel Armies. The first effervescence of the outbreak of the war which had really been brewing and smouldering for a quarter of a century or more, incited every State and county to plant guns wherever they could be found, and military posts were scattered all along the sea-coast and frontiers of the Confederacy. This was the voluntary and spontaneous work of an enraged people, eager for war, though utterly ignorant of what war meant. But the Government at Richmond, in its own good time, ordered the prompt abandonment of all those petty outposts, and so soon as a Union force appeared on their coast, the enemy's lines fell back at once, and every available effort was concentrated at the salient points to where the enemy determined to make his stand. There was no "running" in panic terror at Charleston, nor at Savannah, nor at Wilmington, nor at New Orleans, nor, indeed, at any of the points where the Rebels had resolved to hold. It is in these views that we judge that the writer of this book has singularly sought to undervalue and despise an enemy whom to conquer, if he always ran away, was no feat of valor and no act of heroism. We cannot afford in the interest of historic truth, to depreciate a brave and heroic, though a misguided fanatical and defeated enemy. The history of the Civil War in America can never be written by Harry Lorrequer, Charles O'Malley, in the language of universal brag.

The narrative of the events on the Atlantic coast has followed neither chronological order, nor, indeed, that of the succession of the several naval movements inaugurated by Mr. Secretary Welles, in the Navy Department. The author appears to have had an undue desire to carry his readers with him from the outset to the coast above Charleston and Savannah, and to operations there in which he himself assisted as a commander of one of the gunboats. In the meantime very important operations by the Navy were going forward higher up the coast; on the Potomac River and at Hatteras Inlet, in the spring and summer of 1861, the enemy had planted long lines of batteries on the right bank of the Potomac which effectively blocked all access to Washington by water. Not a pound of provisions—not a cartridge—not a munition of war of any kind could be got to Washington by sea or river. The capital was a beleaguered city. The *Pensacola*, then fitting out at the Washington Navy-yard, was considered by the enemy as sure of capture or destruction. Now this ship was of the greatest importance to the Government. She was destined to lead one of the columns of Farragut's fleet on its way up the Mississippi to capture New Orleans, and begin that fatal operation to the Rebellion of cleaving in two, and opening up the river from its mouth to its sources. On the night in which this ship was to pass the formidable batteries on the Potomac, the President and all his Cabinet accompanied her down the river until she was lost to view, under the storm of fire from those batteries. She passed the batteries in safety, through the intrepidity of her captain, Henry Morris. The whole Navy rang with the fame of this neat exploit, which was attended with the greatest dangers. The Blockade of Washington was raised; the Potomac river was once more opened to navigation its entire length. The best officers of the Confederate were court-martialed by their angry and disappointed government; many were cashiered, many officially disgraced, and all of them demoralized by the unwise and misguided action of the Richmond government. The result was better for the Union cause than a bloody battle, for it was a victory which bore the richest fruits to the beleaguered Union armies and its river flotilla. The importance of the operation was felt down to the close of the war, and yet it finds no place in the narrative of the author.

When at a later date, but one quite as critical, it was believed by both Union and Confederate officers that General Lee would fall back from the line of the James to that of the Roanoke, the recapture of Plymouth by the Union Navy became of vital importance. That town lay at the mouth of the river, and its possession by the Union forces would threaten the right flank of the new lines. It had been captured by the Rebels from the Government forces by the rebel ram *Albemarle*. Commander Wm. H. MacComb, who commanded on the Sound below, with a small force of double-enders, and other gunboats, with as much sagacity as energy, resolved to recapture the place and hold it for Sherman, who was on his way "to the Sea." The ram was lying there still, but just in what condition for harm was not fully known. Commander MacComb undertook the operation and penetrated through miles of torpedo-strewn river, which in many places was so narrow that his gunboats could not make the turns of its bends without use of warps and hawsers. In this way the gallant MacComb led his flotilla through crooked, narrow, and unsound back-channels to the rear of Plymouth. And the amazed garrison there, unable to fire a gun, surrendered the place without striking a blow. The passage of the gunboats through the network of torpedoes, might, if the same methods and tenacity had been followed at Charleston, have rendered glorious results to the Union cause. Henceforth the idea of the enemy's army falling back from Richmond became impossible of execution, and if General Lee had ever entertained hopes of prolonging the war indefinitely, in this way, they had now vanished—the last hope of Richmond wrested from the enemy. This operation was one of the sturdiest and noblest feats of the Navy on the Atlantic Coast, but it finds no place in the "Annals of the Navy in the Civil War."

These two incidents are left unrecorded; but it is of such incidents that great operations of war are made possible, and they are mentioned here as two of many grave omissions in this mutilated story. The descriptions of naval fights, those of Port Royal and Roanoke Island especially, are too misty to any but professional readers; they are neither clear to the mind nor can they be followed by the maps, which frequently omit names of important places mentioned in the text. The operations of the ships and gunboats, after the capture of Hatteras Inlet, in the Sound, and at Roanoke Island, are described in a tangled confusion. In the raids and expeditions of the naval vessels along the coast further south the author is far happier. This story begins at Hilton Head and works its way along north and south, in altogether a wondrous fashion, considered in the light of historic composition. A raid in Ossabaw Sound seems to have been to his imagination a far more important affair than the raising of the blockade of the capital of the nation, or the defeat of a plan which would have enabled the enemy to have prolonged the war for years to come.

This book is a singular contrast to the other volume, by Commander Mahan, which is a model of fairness, critical acumen and straightforward, dignified historical writing. Admiral Ammen's book is an unhappy failure when we regard it in a literary or professional sense. The story of our naval operations along the Atlantic Coast during the war of the Rebellion has yet to find a writer.

## THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

NOTHING occurred in either House of Congress this week of interest to the Army or Navy beyond the introduction of bills. The majority of these were bills which have been up in Congress every year for the past ten years, and most of them were pension bills or war claims bills. The House was in session Monday and Tuesday, when it adjourned to meet on Friday, to adjourn again until the following Monday. During its two days' session 1,760 bills and 62 joint resolutions were presented. The Senate held short sessions Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and then adjourned until Monday next. Thus far 695 bills and 15 joint resolutions have been presented in the Senate. Both Houses will adjourn for the holidays Thursday or Friday next. The new committee of the House will probably be announced on one of these days.

The report of the Ordnance Foundry Board will be submitted to Congress the latter part of January. Its appearance is looked forward to with much interest by ordnance people. Nothing will be done in Congress on ordnance matters until this report has been received.

The Senate on Tuesday of last week passed the following, on motion of Mr. Morgan:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of creating a military academy west of the Mississippi River for the training and education of Indian youths and men up to a proper age as soldiers, and of admitting them, when qualified, into the Regular Army as enlisted men; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has experienced no change of feeling regarding bills for restoration to the Army. They propose to stand by the position they took last year, which was that no bill authorizing restoration to the Army would be reported favorably to the Senate. The exception, however, will probably be made in the Fitz John Porter case, the same as last year. Senator Sewell will report his bill again, and Senator Logan will come in with his usual adverse report.

All the Army nominations, known as recess appointments, were sent to the Senate on Thursday. They will be referred to the Military Committee at the next executive session of the Senate, probably Monday next.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, who so ably performed the duties of Clerk of the Military Committee of the Senate last Congress, will occupy that position again during the present session. Mr. Richard Murphy will continue to act as Clerk of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee during the present Congress. He is now hard at work journalizing the bills that have been referred to the Committee this session.

As predicted last week, Senator Hale has been placed on the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, to succeed Mr. Rollins, and will act as chairman during the absence of Senator Cameron. The Committee will hold its first meeting next Wednesday to map out its work for the session. Wednesdays will be its regular meeting days during the session. Senator Camden, of New Jersey, succeeds Mr. Grover on the Military Committee of the Senate. With this exception the Committee will stand as mentioned in the JOURNAL of last week. Tuesdays are the regular meeting days of this committee. A meeting is called for that day next week.

In giving the names last week of the members of the House Naval Affairs Committee who failed of re-election to Congress, Representative Davidson, of Florida, was erroneously included in the list. He has been returned and is mentioned as a probable chairman of the Committee. It is not expected that Speaker Carlisle will announce the committee much before the holidays.

The following resolutions of interest to the Army were submitted and agreed to in the Senate on Monday. The former was offered by Mr. Plumb and the latter by Mr. Voorhees:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate of the names and rank of officers of the Army on detached service (including officers on sick leave), where serving, and what service performing, and the length of time detached; also whether officers thus absent are needed with their commands, and if so, what superior military reason called for their being detached.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and it is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency and feasibility of purchasing the encampment grounds, embracing the lines of fortifications, forts, redoubts, and earthworks, occupied by the Army of the American Revolution at Valley Forge, from December 17, 1777, to June 18, 1778, together with the headquarters of the Army occupied by Washington during that period; said grounds, situated in Montgomery County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and supposed to contain about 1,600 acres, to be purchased for the purpose of being inclosed and maintained as a national park, in just recognition by the Government of the United States of the sufferings, patriotism, and the unflinching courage there displayed in the cause of constitutional liberty.

## COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday the following papers:

Report of Captain George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, on the third International Geographical Congress and Exhibition at Venice, Italy, to which he was appointed a commissioner. The report embraces valuable information concerning the origin, organization, function, history and progress of the several Government, Topographic, Hydrographic, and Geological surveys.

Letter from the Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, with report of commanding officer of the Watertown Arsenal of the tests of iron and steel during the past year. According to the report the number of specimens tested during the year was 4,649, only 529 of which were for private parties—more than seven-eighths of all the tests were for the Government service. The Secretary, in transmitting the report, concur in the recommendation for an appropriation for new testing machines.

A statement exhibiting the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, and of arms, components of arms and appendages fabricated and repaired at the Armory during the past year.

Report of Lieut. D. W. Viebler, commanding the Rock Island Arsenal, regarding the progress of the work of completing the improvement of the water power pool thereat.

Copies of reports from Lieut. Col. W. P. Craghill and Captain Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, upon surveys for a ship canal to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Plans and estimates for the proposed new barracks for the light battery at Fort Adams R. I. The amount estimated for these purposes is \$21,935.35.

## MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The President of the Senate pro tempore laid before the Senate on Monday resolutions of the National As-

sociation of the Veterans of the Mexican War, in favor of a pension being allowed the surviving soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers of the Mexican War.

Mr. Vance presented petition of the widow of Fabius Stanley, late Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., and of the widow of late Surgeon-General J. C. Palmer, U. S. N., asking an increase of pension.

Mr. Morgan presented petition of Cadets and Cadet Engineers affected by the Act of Aug. 5, requesting that they be retained in the service. The petition sets forth in detail the circumstances under which they were dropped from the service, and gives reasons why they should be exempt from the Act of Aug. 5, 1883. As the paper contained much valuable information for use of the committee in its investigation of the question, it was ordered printed. The same petition was presented in the House by Mr. Rosecrans.

Mr. Ingalls presented petition of John F. Lewis, late 1st Sergt. 21st Infantry, asking restoration to his former rank.

Mr. Sewell presented in the Senate on Tuesday, a preamble and resolution of the Veteran Zouaves, of New Jersey, in favor of the passage of a law conferring the rank of General upon Lieutenant-General Sheridan, and the rank of Lieutenant-General upon Major-General Hancock.

Mr. Sawyer presented a memorial of H. A. Tenney and Morgan L. Martin, of Wisconsin, Volunteer Paymasters of the Army, asking for additional compensation to those who served as Paymasters of the United States Army during the Rebellion.

In the House, Mr. Collins presented petition of members of John A. Andrews Post, G. A. R., urging amendment of Section 4,882, R. S., so as to provide that volunteers in the Navy in the late war may be admitted to the soldiers' homes upon the same terms as volunteer soldiers.

By Mr. Mills, petition of the widow of the late Benjamin F. Sands, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., for increase of pension.

By Mr. Collins, petition of Union Veteran Army praying for grant of 160 acres of land for discharged soldiers, and a pension for soldiers confined in Confederate prisons.

By Mr. Post, petition of Charles N. Warner for restoration to the Army.

By Mr. Reed, petition of Lyman D. Spalding for relief, on account of the death of his son, a lieutenant in the Navy.

## BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. R. Appropriating \$11,000 for the improvement of the pool above the dam at the Rock Island Arsenal.

S. R. 46. By Mr. Logan. To equalize bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines by the late war.

S. R. 71. Mr. Lapham [by request] for the relief of the creditors and assignees of Norman Ward by paying them \$261,258.68 in settlement of Ward's claims against the Government.

S. R. 139. Mr. Maxey. To pay Cadmus M. Wilcox \$175.66 due him when he resigned as captain 7th Infantry, June 8, 1861.

S. R. 150. Mr. Hawley. Granting pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Brig.-Gen. Ripley, late Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

S. R. 156. Mr. Sewell, to increase the appropriation for arms for the militia to \$600,000. (See bill under our militia heading.)

S. R. 167. A bill to organize the Inspector General's Department of the Army. Be it enacted, etc. That the Inspector-General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one inspector general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; two inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; two inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel; and five inspectors-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major. Vacancies in the lowest grades in the Inspector-General's Department, or created by this act, shall be filled by selection from captain of the line of the Army who have served at least five years as such in command of their companies. Thereafter appointments to fill vacancies in this department, and promotions therein, shall be made in conformity with section 1129, Revised Statutes U. S. as in the other staff departments of the Army.

S. R. 183. Mr. Sewell. To appoint Fitz-John Porter to the position of colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal, and, in the discretion of the President to place him on the retired-list of the Army as of that grade, the retired-list being thereby increased in number to that extent: Provided, That said Fitz-John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act.

S. R. 189. Mr. Sewell. To pay Rodman M. Price the amount allowed as extra pay to naval officers in Mexico.

S. R. 191. Mr. Hampton [by request]. To provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, and of the widows and children of those who died in the service.

S. R. 197. To amend sec. 1571, R. S., in regard to service in the Navy, as follows: "Sec. 1571. Service afloat shall be divided into two kinds, namely, sea service and harbor service. All service afloat shall mean service on sea and pay and rations. Sea service shall be regarded as such when performed at sea under orders of a department and on board vessels employed by authority of law. Harbor service will be that performed on board any vessel permanently stationed in port. Half of the time served on board harbor ships will be credited as sea service."

S. R. 202. Mr. Vest. To divide paymaster's clerks into five classes, receiving severally \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,400, \$1,600, and \$1,800 per annum. "And no allowances in excess of such annual salaries shall be given or paid. Paymaster's clerks shall be selected by the paymaster under whom they are to be employed, but their grade and compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of this act."

S. R. 261. Mr. Walker. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to reinstate Thomas F. Riley, late a captain in the 21st United States Infantry, as of the date he was previously dismissed, giving him the grade, rank, and promotion which he would have had he remained continuously in the Army; and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in such grade in the infantry arm of the service: Provided, however, that he shall receive no pay or allowance for the time he was out of service other than that already received at the time of his dismissal.

S. R. 340. Mr. Logan. Gives 80 acres of public land to "every person entering the service of his country during the late war, either in the Army or Navy, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom." 120 acres if he served between one and two years, and 160 for over two years' service. "From and after the passage of this act all rights heretofore granted the soldier or sailor to locate on the public lands, under authority of any act of Congress, by virtue of the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws entitling him to deductions on account of such service, are hereby repealed."

S. R. 342. Mr. Bayard. To increase the pension of Mrs. Margaret R. Jones, widow of Col. James H. Jones, late of the U. S. Marine Corps, to \$50 a month.

S. R. 617. Hawley, and H. R. 149. Wait. To promote Major James Belger, U. S. A., retired, to rank he would have been entitled to had he been continuously in the service from Nov. 30, 1863, to the date of his restoration by the act of March 3, 1871, and to give him all the rights, privileges, pay, and emoluments pertaining to such continuous service, deducting from his pay the amount received from civil employment.

S. R. 618. Hawley. A bill to regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps, provides that the adjutant

and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, after thirty years' service, shall have the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service, when retired, the rank and pay of colonel retired; and assistant quartermasters, after twenty-five years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major. Sec. 2. That appointments to fill vacancies in the office of adjutant and inspector, and of paymaster of the Marine Corps shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served twenty years and upward. A vacancy occurring in the office of quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall hereafter be filled by promotion from the assistant quartermasters on the active list according to seniority; and appointments to fill vacancies in the office of Assistant Q. M. shall be made by selecting from the line officers on the active list who have served fifteen years and upward in said corps; but nothing in this act shall entitle any of the above-named officers to back pay or allowances.

S. R. 633. Jones. Authorizing sale of the Baton Rouge Arsenal and grounds.

S. R. 641. Mr. Plumb. A bill concerning details from the Army. Provides that no regimental or company officer shall be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively; and any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment under the provisions of this act shall not be again detailed except temporarily, and not then for a period of more than sixty days, until after the expiration of three years from his return to his company or regiment.

S. R. 642. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 643. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 644. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 645. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 646. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 647. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 648. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 649. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 650. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 651. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 652. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 653. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 654. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 655. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 656. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 657. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 658. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 659. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 660. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 661. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 662. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 663. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 664. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 665. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 666. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 667. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 668. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 669. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 670. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 671. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of 2d Lieutenant to the full rank of captain of the arm of the service in which his loss of arm occurred, he having, in addition to the loss of an arm from wounds received in service, lost the sense of hearing to such an extent, while performing the duties of captain, as to totally incapacitate and disqualify him for any service or business.

S. R. 672. Mr. Plumb. To authorize the advance of Wm. P. Hoarty upon the retired list

pariments, or otherwise borne on the active list of the Army, shall, upon his own application be retired as a general officer of the United States Army, with the highest full grade held as a general officer of volunteers; and the retirement of such officers may be in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, the retired list being hereby opened and extended accordingly.

H. R. 195. Mr. Springer. To recognize Colonel and Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, United States Army, as first Lieutenant and Adj't. in camp from the 8th of May, 1861, when he was appointed and went on duty, to the 24th of October, 1861, and as major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry from the 24th of October, 1861, when he accepted his commission, to the 9th of January, 1862, the date of muster with his regiment; this to correct and complete his record for faithful and continuous services rendered to the Government, as herein specified, for the period embraced within said dates; and the record of said officer in the Army Register shall be amended in accordance with this act.

H. R. 206. Henderson. To provide promotion in the corps of Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

H. R. 264. Davis. To retire Col. John E. Smith, U. S. A., with the rank of Brigadier-General.

H. R. 277. Flinerty. For the construction of four gunboats and three additional steel cruisers for the Navy.

H. R. 279. To restore Louis J. Sacriste to the rank of Lieutenant, U. S. A., and retire him. He was mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

H. R. 353. Steele. Authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians.

H. R. 469. Steele. To increase the salaries and pay of chaplains in the Army.

H. R. 473. To relinquish a portion of Camp Douglas military reservation to the Interior Department.

H. R. 557. Peters. To restore John F. Lewis to the rank of First Lieutenant, 21st Infantry and retire him. He was mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

H. R. 757. Robinson. To restore to the Army Wm. Magee (no officer of this name has ever been in the Army). We can tell who is meant when the bill is printed.)

H. R. 772. Davis. To reappoint Lieut. Wm. P. Randall a lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy.

H. R. 838. Strait. To place on the retired list of the Navy, Collins D. White, A. Assistant Surgeon, honorably discharged, Sept. 29, 1865.

H. R. 1,046. Mr. Rogers. Provides that all enlisted men of the Regular Army who have or shall hereafter continuously serve faithfully thirty years or more shall be retired with the pay and allowances of the rank held by them at the time of retirement.

Section 2 provides that the amount to be retained from the pay of the enlisted men shall be 25 cents per month, which amount together with all forfeitures, stoppages and fines shall be devoted to the support and maintenance of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and to the payment of the enlisted men retired under the provision of this act.

Section 3 directs the Secretary of War to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

H. R. 1,079. Kelcham. To authorize the Secretary of War to erect a monument to commemorate the services of the late Gen. Governor K. Warren.

H. R. 1,102. Hutchins. To authorize the President to appoint and retire Alfred Peaseant as major-General, U. S. A.

H. R. 1,202. Le Fevre. To fix the rank of army officers hereafter retired by reason of wounds received in action.

H. R. 1,222. Le Fevre. To extend the time for filing claims for lost horses and equipments.

H. R. 1,232. George. To reorganize the Judge Advocate-General's Department of the Army.

H. R. 1,382. Homer. To pay prize money to officers, seamen and men of the Farragut fleet.

H. R. 1,401. Mr. Bayne. Authorizing longevity pay to certain officers in the navy, provides that passed assistant engineers in the navy shall receive during the third five years after the date from which they take rank as passed first assistant, when it reaches \$2,400; on shore duty, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900; during and after the fourth five years from such date when at sea, \$1,700; on shore duty, \$2,350; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900.

H. R. 1,424. Curtin. To retire Brevet Major-General Montgomery C. Meigs with the rank according to which he is now assigned to duty.

H. R. 1,694. Oury. To transfer the Bureau of Indians to the War Department.

Mr. George B. Davis introduced the following joint resolution: To amend the proviso of section 1094 Revised Statutes relating to the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army, Resolved etc., that the operation of the proviso to section 1094 of the Revised Statutes be suspended, so far as to authorize the President to send with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill an vacancy that may occur in the office of General or Lieutenant-General of the Army, through the death, resignation or retirement of the present General, or the death, resignation, retirement, or promotion of the present Lieutenant-General.

H. Res. 17. Mr. Holman. Authorizing the appointment and retirement of Samuel Kramer as a chaplain in the Navy of the United States.

H. Res. Mr. Morse. For the sale of the Naval hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ASPIRANT** asks: "What are the necessary studies for a civilian who seeks an appointment in the Army as 2d Lieutenant, and desires to prepare himself for an examination?" Ans.—Knowledge of English grammar; able to read and write with facility and correctness; knowledge of arithmetic, and knowledge how to apply its rules to all practical questions; geography, particularly with reference to the northern continent of America; history, particularly of the United States; knowledge of the Constitution of the U. S. and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

**CURIOUS** asks: Is it proper to detail a company sergeant on daily duty as company clerk? Ans.—It has been decided recently we believe that it is not, such duty not being an appropriate one for a non-commissioned officer.

**CO. CLERK** asks: Can a company commander properly charge an enlisted man on October muster, with clothing overdrawn, on the supposition that he is going to desert? Ans.—Charges on muster and pay rolls for clothing overdrawn are made at stated periods, by regulations.

W. A. H. asks: "What battery of the 3d U. S. Artillery did Captain Dunbar R. Ransom command at Gettysburg?" Ans.—Battery L. He also commanded the Regular Brigade, Artillery Reserve, at Gettysburg.

D. E. F. asks: "When will the 13th Congressional District of New York be vacant at West Point?" Ans.—June, 1886.

**SCHOOL** asks: Is the Springfield rifle, 45 cal. model of '73, made by others than the National Armory, of Springfield, Mass. Ans.—No, though we understand that some condemned parts of the Springfield rifle were purchased at a sale, at the Armory, assembled, and sold as Government rifles.

#### THE STATE TROOPS.

##### THE REGULAR ARMY AND THE GUARD.

The Military Service Institution is taking steps to interest the National Guard in their organization, and a paper proposing such a step was read at the meeting of the institution, on Governor's Island, on Thursday, by Gen. Alex. F. Webb, a graduate of the Military Academy, now President of the College of the City of New York. General Webb argues that the Army and Navy can be greatly assisted in developing an intelligent public opinion in favor of a proper attention to our military interests by association with the

National Guard on the basis of a natural sympathy between those whose lives are devoted to the development of the art of war, and those who appreciate its importance, and are interested, more or less, in its study. He said:

"We may give growth to this full appreciation of the dangers arising from pursuing the present suicidal policy and establish a healthy opinion in favor of the liberal support of our Army and Navy, if through this military service institution we succeed in forming a grander and more reaching school of military instruction, by incorporating with us some or all of the officers of the National Guard in the city of New York and in Brooklyn. He proposes also to begin the formation of military libraries in the city of New York, in which under proper surroundings quarterly or monthly meetings may be held, and essays read for instruction and discussion." His object, in short, is to bring about an immediate comingling of the two great elements of our national defence, the science and experience, and the bone and sinew, and thus 'place the National Guard in a matter of science on a level with the best informed of the world.' Thus can the institution secure 'to our Army and Navy the consideration due those forces whose greatest worth is attributable to the fact that they are founded upon a science whose growth and development is beyond the acquirement of those, whose duties in the legislative halls are so all absorbing that they are content to see our nation's pride and boast crumble to the dust."

General Webb's paper was followed by a general discussion, and remarks were made by Generals Fry and Vogdes, Col. Hamilton, Major Gardner, Captain Fessenden, Lieuts. Whistler and Zalinski, of the Army, and by Gen. Wingate and Molineux, Barnes and King, Cols. Rodney C. Ward, Porter, Williamson, and Jones, Schermerhorn, Camp, Frothingham, Majors Wetmore and French, and Adj't. Harding of the National Guard and others.

#### NEW YORK.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver, commanding the 5th Brigade, has directed company commanders to arrange their drills during the present season in such a manner that a fair share of the available time will be given to guard duties, skirmishing, and the preliminary drill for target practice, including, if possible, gallery practice and military courtesy, to establish schools of instruction of their non-commissioned officers, under their own or the supervision of one of their subalterns detailed, in the duties of non-commissioned officers on drill, guard and in quarters, and to give their subalterns opportunity to drill the company.

We regret exceedingly to notice the death on Nov. 20 of 1st Sergt. W. J. McDonald, of the crack 6th Separate Company of Troy. McDonald was not only a perfect soldier but a genial gentleman, who made friends wherever he went. The company in his death sustains a heavy loss. Gen. Oliver, of the 5th Brigade, announces the sad event as follows: "The brigade lost a model soldier and enthusiastic supporter of the National Guard by the death of 1st Sergt. Wm. J. McDonald, of the 6th Separate Company, on the 20th inst.; while with us he was a true soldier and shining example for all."

A court martial will be held in the 23d Regiment, Dec. 28, for delinquencies Nov. 22 and 26 and Dec. 8, Captain A. C. Smith, president.

The resignation of Col. D. E. Austin has been received at Albany, and in answer to it a reply to the following effect has been received: "Col. Austin, having served the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, upon his own request and pursuant to Section 47 of the Military Code, is hereby withdrawn from active service and command, and placed upon the supernumerary list, subject to the provisions of Section 44 of Military Code." To the suggestion of Gen. Christensen that Col. Austin receive a brevet commission of brigadier general, the Adjutant General said: "No action upon requests of this nature will be taken until the board, which the Commander-in-Chief proposes to appoint, under the provisions of Section 138, Military Code, for the purpose of revising the general regulations, shall have completed its labors, and established rules to govern the issuing of brevet commissions."

The 3d Battery was inspected, Tuesday, Dec. 11, at the 14th Regiment armory.

Is the 8th Regiment, after having received an appropriation of \$100,000 for a new armory, going to let the 12th get ahead of it? It is about time that a site were found, and the building commenced.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Col. T. V. Tuttle.—It used to be the fashion to charge every shortcoming of this organization to the small armory and its undesirable location, but that convenient excuse has now been removed, and the next question is what will be the scapegoat in future? The regiment has received hearty support from influential friends as well as from the State and the immediate community from which its members are drawn, than any organization in the 1st and 2d Divisions, many of whom have as good, or better, claim to the consideration of the public than the 47th. A handsome appropriation for a new armory was made by the State Legislature, a desirable site for it was put at the disposal of the regiment, a building equal to all requirements is being erected, and at the laying of the corner-stone, not very long ago, we were assured that an era of activity and prosperity never equalled in the history of the regiment had commenced. Although many of the speeches on that occasion were rather high-sounding, yet it was generally accepted in good faith that the regiment would properly respond to the confidence bestowed on it by the public and appreciate the consideration with which it has been treated.

Now, then, where is the trouble, and how can the 47th account for turning out with 68 files for an inspection by the commander of the division to which it belongs, and which, as is well known, will form the basis of that officer's report on the regiment to Headquarters, at Albany? It is true the new armory is not yet ready and the old one is small and rickety; still an organization as booming as this one has lately been reported to be, should have made a better showing in a barn. Brilliant and extensive manœuvres in the old drill hall are out of the question, and we did not expect them, but the lack of *esprit de corps*, as evinced by a turnout of 68 files, was a matter of utter astonishment to the few spectators who had been admitted to the hall. A report of what happened seems unnecessary in view of these facts—reviews, and passages in review under such circumstances, are farce, and the less said about them the better.

General Christensen made quick work of his task; he said lost. At drills these generally fire to the rear, but the use-

nothing, but the impression he must have received at an exhibition of such magnitude can be imagined. As a matter of justice, we will state that the muskets were in excellent condition, the credit for which, however, falls mainly on the armer. The inspection took place on Thursday, Dec. 6th, and wound up the regiments in the 2d Division.

Who is responsible for this apathy in a regiment which was generally considered in a highly flourishing condition?

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—The rifle practice of the 23d has resulted in the qualification of 135 marksmen. Their names and total scores are as follows: 2d Lieuts. Geo. L. Fox, 47; J. S. Shepherd, 46; Pvt. W. P. Pickett, 45; Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham, 44; Sergts. H. K. Agar, 44; L. J. Elliott, 44; Capt. W. L. Candee, 44; 2d Lieut. A. G. Perham, 44; Pvt. H. C. Brown, 44; Sergt. F. A. Wells, 44; Corp. W. A. Robinson, 43; Capt. Ezra DeForest, 43; Sergt. E. J. Kraft, 43; Pvt. E. H. Barnum, 41; Geo. Joiner, 40; Corp. P. H. Worth, 40; 1st Sergt. J. J. Harris, 39; Pvt. W. M. Summers, 39; Corp. F. L. Little, 39; L. R. P. W. N. Walker, 38; Corp. W. H. Stone, 38; Ord. Sergt. C. E. Bryant, 38; Pvts. C. B. Hubbell, 37; E. J. Smith, 37; Asst. Surg. E. F. Bunker, 37; Pvt. W. P. Blackman, 37; W. McK. Chapman, 36; Q. M. Sergt. C. A. Frost, 35; Pvts. W. G. Ten Eyck, 35; B. J. Brown, Jr., 34; R. Lounsbury, 34; J. J. Murray, 34; Chas. Pearson, 34; Corp. G. W. Holman, Jr., 34; Sergt. G. T. Musson, 34; Adj't. E. W. Burd, 34; Pvts. J. W. Owen, 34; C. J. Fisher, Jr., 33; Sergt. A. C. Saunders, 33; Com. W. H. Greenland, 33; Q. M. Sergt. G. A. Williams, 33; Major C. L. Fincke, 33; Pvts. C. A. Van Moers, 32; E. H. Storm, 32; N. Losier, 32; A. P. Folk, 32; W. F. DeNyse, 32; J. B. Chasaud, 32; Corp. C. W. Holmes, 32; Pvt. H. F. Hildreth, 32; 1st Sergt. Geo. Cox, Jr., 31; Corp. G. Ithell, 31; Pvt. E. F. Haviland, 31; 2d Lieut. D. Moffatt, Jr., 31; Pvt. J. O. Hill, 31; Sergt. C. G. Todd, 31; H. P. Fowler, 31; W. B. Despard, 31; Pvts. G. F. Washburn, 31; T. J. Roberts, 29; 1st Lieut. M. W. Brigham, 29; Pvt. J. F. Baker, 28; Corporal William Oldenburgh, 28; Pvts. F. B. Van Doorn, 28; J. Simonson, 28; Corp. R. J. Murphy, 28; Privates J. M. Hewlett, 28; H. K. King, 28; B. Bayer, 28; A. R. Quick, 28; H. A. Butcher, 28; J. H. Barton, 28; W. E. Pine, 27; W. G. Sims, Jr., 27; J. H. Geib, 27; F. C. Ansley, 27; Corp. T. W. Silcock, 27; 2d Lieut. F. P. Harron, 27; Pvt. P. C. Gelpeke, 27; Sergeant J. DeWitt Clarke, 27; Pvt. B. D. DeMund, 27; Sergt. H. C. Everard, 27; Pvts. A. J. Van Brunt, 26; G. W. Deon, 26; G. A. Turnball, 26; 1st Lieut. J. W. Doscher, 26; Privates L. Daniels, 26; B. F. O. Frickenhaus, 26; C. Schubert, 26; L. E. Brown, 26; E. Haynes, 26; T. L. Whitney, 26; D. P. Mygatt, 26; W. E. Washburn, 26; G. F. A. Bondes, 26; L. P. Towt, 26; H. Pilimpton, 26; E. B. Wood, 26; A. J. Bozczelawski, 25; W. H. Cammerer, Jr., 25; H. J. Barringer, 25; W. L. Wood, 25; C. R. Nickerson, 25; Corporal A. Delapierre, 25; Pvts. F. W. Kent, 25; W. L. Burdell, 25; E. W. Mersereau, 25; Corp. J. Randolph, 25; A. Schenck, 25; Pvt. F. D. Middleton, 25; Captain A. B. Hart, 25; Pvt. P. A. White, 25; Captains A. C. Smith, 25; C. E. Waters, 25; Pvts. G. S. Mitchell, 25; T. Simmons, Jr., 25; M. E. Smith, 25; Q. M. Sergt. J. W. Sweeney, 25; Pvts. W. W. Patterson, B. Wood, 25.

The inspection on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, was an informal one. Its purpose was merely to ascertain the number and condition of the new uniforms, for the information of the Quartermaster's Department, in order to fix the exact amount to which the regiment is entitled above the \$12,000 which has been already allowed. Col. Joseph G. Story, acting Deputy Q. M. General, made the inspection and count. The regiment fell in line, and executed a few battalion movements, but no review took place. The percentage present was unusually high.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Col. Josiah Porter.—The experiment of consolidating companies nightly for drill has, during the first week of its application, proved successful so far that it aroused lethargic company commanders to a sense of their duties, that better drill programmes were expected, and that the interest of both officers and men received new stimulus, and the result has proven satisfactory to Colonel Porter, who, true to his expressed intention, superintended the proceedings on each occasion. In a few instances companies proved large enough to execute successful drills without consolidating, and in others it was possible to organize the force present into 3 small commands for battalion drill.

Company B, Captain King, on Monday night, Dec. 10, represented a compact little command of 16 full files, and was allowed to drill independently. This company is well set up, drills a snappy march, and marches well, with good distances in fours, steady step, and remarkably handsome alignments in wheeling in company front. On this occasion the company was several times thrown into confusion when the command to oblique was given, which, according to the general custom of the National Guard, being by the instructor pronounced *oblique*, was misunderstood by the men, some of them starting to wheel. Without desiring to enter into any controversy as to the proper pronunciation of the word, it is certain that in the Army it is universally pronounced *oblique* (the i long), and that it would be well for the National Guard, for uniformity's sake as well as to avoid confusion, like that just cited, to follow the example. Even the Seventh, if they should refer the matter to West Point, would find that they pronounce it *oblique* there as well.

After a brief exercise in marching the company was put through the skirmish drill, deploying by the flank, advancing and retreating, firing from a halt and on the march, assembling on the right and left skirmishers, rallying by fours and by company, wheelings, etc. While Captain King deserves much credit for the excellent manner in which he handles his men, and while the latter executed the commands with promptness, nevertheless, the instruction, as given, was in several respects defective. In firing on the march for instance the men at the command cease firing but continue the march, whether advancing or retreating, until the command *halt* is given. In assembling the skirmishers do not face towards the assembling point till the command *march* and not at the first command. In rallying by fours there are no such commands as commence firing, cease firing, and change bayonets, nor do the men in the outer rank kneel. The circle is formed, the men fire a few shots on the advancing enemy and then charge bayonets without command and without kneeling. The same in rallying by company. A perusal of paragraphs 325 and 327 will show that the firings and charge bayonets are executed with a command. The proper way of rallying by company is to let the men close in on the centre, deliver their fire to the front and then let the flanks swing round and the circle close. If the latter is formed immediately, only a limited number of muskets can be pointed at the enemy who is advancing from the front—the fire of the men in the rear part of the circle is lost. At drills these generally fire to the rear, but the use-

lessness of such a proceeding can be readily understood by any one who thinks the matter over. With the exception of the errors pointed out, and which we hope to see corrected at the earliest opportunity, the skirmish drill was good.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT ATHLETIC GAMES.**—The Athletic Association of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., gave a series of athletic sports at their armory on Saturday evening, December 8, 1883, despite the miserable weather. A large number of spectators were present. The management of the affair could not be improved upon, but the majority of the competitions were very tame, which was mainly due to the small number of contestants. Had some of the athletes from other regiments taken part the sports would have been far more interesting and competitive; however, and the large audience present would have been much better entertained. It seems strange that the 7th, with its facilities for giving an athletic entertainment, does not have some of its games open to amateur militiamen outside their own regiment. Until this is done the sports will always be tame. The 7th, which is usually at the fore in all enterprises, are certainly behind in this one. They can well take an example from the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, which has given championship games, open to all amateur militiamen, and intend soon to give others; the 22d, 12th, and 23d Regiments, N. G. S. N. Y., have also given open games. The track was nine laps to a mile. The sports commenced promptly at 8 o'clock. Gold medals were given to the winners and silver to the second men. The winners were: 90-yard dash, first heat, J. J. White, Company K, time 9.5 seconds; second heat, F. G. Landau, Co. I, 9.3-5 seconds; third heat, G. L. Schuyler, Jr., Co. B, 9 seconds; final heat, easily, Corporal W. P. Preston, Co. I, time 9 sec. There were only two competitors in the Roller Skating Race, a distance of one mile. Geo. E. Fountain, Co. B, was the winner, time 6 minutes 55 seconds. It was awful tame. "The babies on our block" could have made things livelier. A. H. Stubbins, Co. H, won the half mile walk, time 4 min. 30 sec. C. C. Brown, Co. I, who was the other competitor, second. The 3 Legged Race, 50 yds., was closely contested, and was won by Messrs. C. E. and G. L. Schuyler of Co. B, time 6 sec. Messrs. W. D. and G. R. Preston, Co. I, were second. The most exciting race of the evening was the Bicycle Race of two miles. There were five competitors who made a hot and interesting contest for the lead. The race was finally won by F. E. Davison, Co. B, 75 yards start, time 6 min. 20 1-5 seconds. J. N. Stearns, Jr., Co. I, who was scratchman, came in second. The contest of Putting the Shot was won by Sergeant R. D. Appleton, Co. F. He put the shot (16 pounds) 37 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, beating the second man, R. W. Goffe, Jr., Co. C, by just  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The One Mile Run was won by William Kemp, Co. B, time 5 minutes 4.5 seconds. A. Wangler, Co. H, was second. Mr. L. E. Myers, amateur champion short distance runner of the world, gave an exhibition run of half a mile in fine style. He received well merited applause, and was credited with 2 minutes 21 1-5 seconds. The quarter Mile Run resulted in a dead heat between C. S. Busse, Co. F, and E. A. Richards, Co. I. Richards finally preferred to give the race to Busse. A Sack Race of 50 yards was won by Sergeant E. E. Sage, Co. I, time 10 seconds. A. S. LeDuc, Co. I, was second. One of the contestants fell near the finish. The final heat of the 220 Yard Run was won by F. G. Landau, Co. I, time 26 seconds. W. D. Preston, Co. I, was second. There were only two competitors in the One Mile Walk, which was won

easily by A. B. Rich, Co. A, in 8 min. 2 sec. P. C. Todd, Co. H, was second. The Potato Race was won by G. E. Fountain, Co. B, by about two inches. J. B. Roy, Co. K, was second. Roy and Fountain kept even through the contest, and each picked up their last potato at the same time, but Fountain managed to drop his potato in his basket just a little ahead. R. S. Holt, Jr., Co. H, won the half Mile Run, time 2 min. 23 2-5 seconds. A. S. LeDuc, Co. I, was second. On the first lap three of the contestants tripped and fell. A 220 Hurdle Race was won by H. O. Tallmadge, Co. I, 14 yards start, time 31 1-4 seconds. J. E. Cowdin, Co. K, ten yards start, came in second. This was one of the prettiest races of the evening. A Tag of War between fifteen men from the right and fourteen from the left wings of the regiment finished the sports. The tag was won by the right wing, after a pull of five minutes by 2 feet 2 inches. Cappa's 7th Regiment band enlivened the evening with its pleasing strains, as usual.

The famous and thus far invincible Tag of War Team of the 13th Regiment, who have vanquished all comers, and well deserve the title of Champion Team, are desirous of meeting a team from the 7th at their coming championship games at their armory, Brooklyn. A tag between rival teams from these regiments would be interesting and exciting.

#### PROVIDING ARMS FOR THE MILITIA.

In the Senate of the United States, December 4, 1883. Mr. Sewell introduced the following bill: (S. 156.) which was referred to the Committee on Military affairs,

A Bill to amend section 1661 Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia, so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the sum of \$300,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, equipments, ammunition, ordnance stores, and tents for the militia.

"Section 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories on the books of the Ordnance Department by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Representatives or Delegates to which each State and Territory respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States Provided, however, that each State and Territory shall only be entitled to the benefits of so much of the appropriation apportioned to it as in the proportion of the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia, as determined by the report of the Secretary of War made on the preceding first Monday in February, bears to the maximum number of active militia for which such State or Territory is entitled to the benefits of this act. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

"Section 3. That in time of peace the number of active militia for which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its apportionment of the appropriations made by this act shall not exceed five hundred regularly uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each Representative or Delegate to which such State or Territory is entitled in the Congress of the United States.

"Section 4. That the purchase or manufacture of Ordnance, ordnance stores, and tents for the militia under this act shall be

made by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and they shall be received for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks, and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

"Section 5. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

"Section 6. That for all the purposes of this act the District of Columbia shall be accounted and treated as a Territory entitled to one Delegate to Cong. ass."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THERE is an encouraging prospect for more attention to rifle practice among the military of northern Ohio the coming year. A match was shot on Thanksgiving Day at Akron, between teams of ten each from the Akron Rifle Corps and Co. B, 8th Ohio N. G. Distance, 200 yards; light, good, but a cold cross wind cut down scores. Score—Akron Rifle Corps—38, 32, 40, 33, 36, 29, 32, 34, 34, 34, Total, 342. Company B—36, 34, 24, 31, 36, 25, 36, 22, 15, 32, Total, 291. Akron Rifle Corps winning by 51.

The Rifle Corps is a new organization in process of formation, about which more will be said in the near future. Another match between these teams is to be shot about the New Year.

The Wooster City Guard also indulged in a Thanksgiving shoot. Thirty men participated, the company being divided into three teams or squads. Sergeant Heater's squad won the box of cigars by a score of 182 at 100 yards, and 104 at 200 yards, ten men, and five shots at each range. Total, 286.

Sergeant Beamer's squad recorded 186 at 100 yards, and 74 at 200 yards. Total, 260. Sergeant Parker's squad stood 151 at 100 yards, and 84 at 200 yards. Total, 235. The twelve best records at 200 yards averaged 29 1-6, while Co. B's team on the same day averaged 29 1-10, and the Rifle Corps 34 2-10.

The Champion Badge for the Wooster Guards was won by Corporal C. H. Snyder, by a score of 39 at 100 yards, and 20 at 200 yards.

Private Carson won the Co. B Badge by a score of 20, five shots, 200 yards.

W. Q. Lawrence, of the Rifle Corps, scored 40 at 200 yards, ten shots. F. G. S.



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DECEMBER 15, 1883.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

40

## NATIONAL GUARD DISCIPLINE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The incidents which are related in the last number of the JOURNAL, under the title, "Humors of the Parade," will be my text. The fact that the subject is specially referred to in an influential critical military journal with seeming approbation,\* not unnaturally conveys the impression that credit of some special character is reflected on the two corps concerned because of these demonstrations. While discipline can hardly be maintained too closely, I know very well that, under certain circumstances, it may be relaxed without detrimental results, which seems rather paradoxical, but is nevertheless true.

But it is imperative that, only at some propitious moment, and under the eye of some officer of exceptional experience, discretion, and capability, should the line be passed; and even then the relaxation from discipline should be discontemned rather than permitted. I doubt very much if these or any other essential conditions were present on the occasions mentioned. Discipline, even of a moderate order, is not so general in the National Guard as to warrant the presumption that these "humors" were anything else than an exhibition of the ideas of discipline common in those commands. Twelve or fourteen years ago, when the National Guard was in its infancy, and many of its members came from or still harbored and followed the pernicious traditions of the old semi-military, semi-social independent companies, the omission of some such unseemly demonstration on parade, would have been regarded as a positive shortcoming. In those days company songs, choruses, cheers, by-words, cat-calls, peculiarities of uniforms or arms, and fancy company names or nicknames, were as much a part of the stock in trade of a company, on which its existence chiefly depended, as efficiency in matters essentially military. The guard has grown since then almost to manhood; but the quality of its discipline is not yet made up of such well-seasoned fibre as will justify undue liberties with its growth. I think I am accurate in asserting that but few companies can even now be trusted, while under arms, to

refrain entirely from indulging in some objectionable caper between the assembly and the dismissal. Taken in connection with the prevalent indifference in company drills which you have noticed, I regard this symptom of the revival of an objectionable militia custom as a discouraging sign; especially as it occurred in regiments which are acknowledged to rank among the best, and which are therefore expected to set the example of discipline, behavior, and demeanor. Discipline of a higher order than is usually found in gaudily uniformed veteran associations ought now to be the aim of the National Guard. Until that higher standard is reached and constantly maintained, the service will never be regarded with entire favor and confidence by the solid, thinking class of citizens to whom the Guard looks for approval and support. Very truly yours,

LONGRANGE.

\* There was no expression of approbation, real or seeming; and the obvious impropriety of the exhibition reported was apparent.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

## NEVADA.

For economy in running a force of State troops this State stands as an example to the country. The Adjutant-General reports an organized force of 84 officers and 611 enlisted men (one division with two brigades), and all these did not cost the State one cent; the financial matters being disposed of in the report with the laconic statement: Received, none; expended, none. This is a way of maintaining State militia well worthy of study by the New York National Guard authorities.

## ILLINOIS.

Light Battery A was mustered and inspected at its armory Friday evening, Dec. 7, 1883. The attendance was large, and the battery never made a better appearance. The report shows as follows: Present—4 officers, 10 non-com. officers, 2 trumpeters, and 26 privates; total, 42. Absent—5 privates; aggregate, 47.

It is stated that a change in the head-dress of Highland regiments of the British army, is imminent. The gallant and time-honored feather bonnet is to be superseded by a hybrid helmet, heavy and cumbersome, to be covered with dark-blue cloth and swathed in ells of tartan, green, red or yellow, according to the corps. The anticipated change is

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THE Egyptian troops have met with another disaster in the Sudan. The garrison of Suakin, the port on the Red Sea which is the natural base of supplies and reinforcements required for military operations in the Upper Nile country, finding itself surrounded with hostile bands of hill-men, planned a sortie with 700 men, most of them blacks, the flower of the Egyptian Army. This column was attacked at a distance from the town, and after a stubborn fight was cut to pieces, barely 50 men escaping. The defeat is ascribed to the giving way of some Bashie Bazouks who accompanied the blacks and occupied one side of the square into which the column was formed. The hill tribes have no connection with the Mehdies.

THE Dominion Artillery Association has decided to hold competitions in Quebec and Toronto, in 1884, for the purpose of selecting a team to go to Shoeburyness, England, in 1885.

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## DIED.

HARGOUS.—At Pelham, N. Y., December 7, Mr. LOUIS E. HARGOUS, father of Brevet Captain Charles E. Hargous, 5th U. S. Infantry.

ENGLAND.—At Fort Omaha, Neb., December 4, Post Chaplain GEORGE A. ENGLAND, U. S. Army.

WALLACE.—At Philadelphia, December 11, William Wallace, U. S. Marine Corps.

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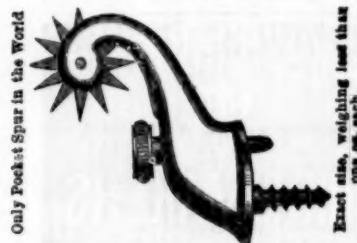
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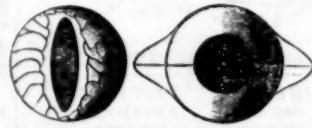
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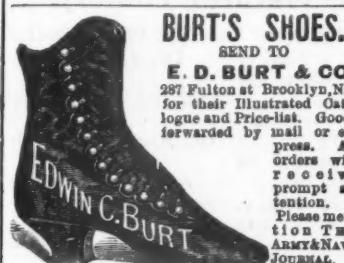
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